FIRST EDITION.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S CALL.

Elsewhere will be found a call from over five hundred of our leading merchants and workingmen, for a public meeting, in which the representatives of the commercial and industrial interests of our community may express their feeling in reference to the important political canvass which is now engaging attention in the nation and State. As will be seen by the announcement, the signers to the paper express their great interest in the success of the Republican cause in the nation as represented by our standard-bearer Gen. Grant, and as Pennsylvanians, especially regard the contest in their own State as one of importance, in it's bearing on the national result. At such a time, they feel that it is extremely important that our Commonwealth should unmistakeable array itself on the side of Republican men and measures, and they therefore regard the success of Gen. John F. Hartranft, and with him the whole State ticket, as for the best interest of the people. Especially are they outspoken in their faith in the ability, honesty, and efficiency of our gallant Gubernatorial candidate, manifested in the past, and their further confidence that in the future, when called to preside over the affairs of our Commonwealth he will be found in every sense worthy of that high and sacred trust. Holding such views they earnestly advocate his election, for the good of Republicanism in Pennsylvania, and as an incidental aid to national success, and therefore they ask, business men generally in sympathy with their opinions to assemble that their views may be concentrated and summarized, and their position thereby more distinctly defined.

The candid reader will observe in this call two important points:

First; is the fact that the signers represent very largely and in every case prominently, the business and industrial interests of our great community—its bankers, manufacturers, workingmen of every class and business men generally.

Second. That the signers in the majority of instances are gentlemen who have seldom taken any active part in any political canvass, but have always given expression to their views, by their votes, not under the influence of any temporary enthusiasm, but under the inspiration of a firm devotion to principle.

We say it,—and we challenge contradiction—that such a strong call has never been issued in this section of the State. We ask any candid, fair minded man to examine the list, and then ask himself if it does not, —even laying aside its numbers,—carry with it a moral weight to which the test of numbers cannot be applied.

Another significant circumstance, connected with this case, was its spontaneity. The proposition, for the meeting was only mentioned Tuesday afternoon, and yet such was the genuine and hearty enthusiasm with which it was received that in less than twenty-four hours, five hundred gentlemen had attached their signatures while the number, had time allowed, might as easily have been thousands.

The movement however hardly needs comment—it speaks so well for itself—and we leave it to the consideration of the people, with the prediction that, though weighty as it now seems, the demonstration on Friday evening will show in an immeasurably larger degree, that our business men and hardy toilers are fully alive to an appreciation of the issues before them; that they will be true to their men and principles; and that slander, defamation, and vituperation, cannot blind them to the truth,—cannot shake their confidence, in the justness of their cause and in one who has proven himself on the field and in official life, as soldier, and as civilian, worthy of their highest esteem.

UNIONTOWN.

A Dem-Lib. Blow-off—Grand Republican Torchlight Procession—From Four to Six Hundred Voters in Line—Contest for State Senator—Feeble Old Man Knocked Down and Badly Injured.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, October 2, 1872.

The Dem-Libs. had a meeting and torchlight procession in our town last Saturday evening. There were ninety-three torches, carried by old and young—twenty-eight of them not yet voters. And then they had a blow-off in the court room. The first speaker—Monaghan—did well, according to *their* reports, but he only gave a *rehash* of the slanders and calumnies that constitute their sole stock in trade during the campaign. If they were not so intent on regaining *office*, the more intelligence would surely tire of such stuff and retire in disgust.

The second speaker, Gen. A. B. McCalmont, about whom they had a *great blow* because he had made them a pretty good speech four years since, this time made almost a *fizzle*, and some of them more than intimated that his failure was caused by a true free indulgence in the use of Gratz Brown's *stewed watermelon*.

REPUBLICAN TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

On Monday evening our Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Marching Club came out with their torches to exceed the torch light of the Dem.-Libs., and they did. In the front came some thirty on horse-back, then came a "four-in-hand," next a band, followed by one hundred and sixty eight bearing torches, and a considerable number without torches, and then the colored Grant and Wilson club brought up the rear, with fifty voters in line, and would have had thirty more if they had not run out of torches. The club banner, borne in front of those on foot, made a splendid appearance. The number of this marching club has been variously estimated from four to six hundred, and the streets were crowded with hundreds of others, who would have been in line if they had been provided with torches. The Dem.-Libs. will try to beat that on Friday evening, but will have hard work to do so.

CONTEST FOR STATE SENATOR.

The contest for State Senator in this district has been a three-cornered one until this week. Mr. Bowley, of Greene county, has withdrawn from the contest. G. W. K. Minor, Esq., our candidate, is not in the least *dismissed* or disheartened, but is confident of rallying against the field the two-and-twenty-four hundred majority which the Democrats have heretofore had in the district, and if the Republicans stick to him and bring out their full vote in his favor, he will undoubtedly make a fair showing.

WELL GATE KEEPER ASSAULTED.

Some scoundrel, who almost deserves lynching, last evening knocked down Mr. Boren, the toll gate keeper, a very feeble old man, and injured him so badly that it is feared he will not recover. The scoundrel's motive is supposed to have been the securing of the toll money, but he secured none so far as can be discovered. Mr. B. is unable to give any account of the matter. There are parties out after the villain, and it is hoped they will secure him and lodging him in jail at least.

"O."

GENERAL POLITICS.

AMES CLARK, Jr., was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third New Jersey District.

THE new ticket in Arkansas creates a great stir throughout the State. So far as heard from it is well received. Active canvassing is to be commenced at once.

A CONVENTION of Straight-out Democrats was held last Tuesday evening at Apollo Hall, New York, and delegates were elected to the State Convention to be held at Albany.

AT a meeting of the Reform party in New York, on Tuesday evening, Smith E. Shaw accepted the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the Reform organization.

THE New York Democratic and the Liberal Republican General Committees last Tuesday night indicated a desire for the union of the two organizations in the choice of a local ticket.

CARL DARNGTE, editor of the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, who has been serving as a member of the Democratic County Committee, while refusing to support Greeley for the Democratic State ticket, has resigned.

THE Rhode Island Republican State Convention nominated Presidential Electors. The Republican Convention for the Eastern District nominated Benjamin T. Eames for Congress. The Convention for the Western District nominated Jas. M. Pendleton.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Reform Association of New York, consisting of Col. W. R. Vermilye, C. F. Simpson, E. C. Root, Thomas C. Freeborn, S. V. R. Cooper, Charles M. Reed, R. R. Roosevelt, John Foley, Sawyer Smith, Augustus Schell, yesterday, and named a committee of fifteen, with Judge Pierrepont as chairman, to wait on W. F. Havemeyer next Monday evening, and tender him the nomination for Mayor, on behalf of the various reform organizations of the city.

THE Reform gathering which nominated Havemeyer for Mayor of New York on Tuesday evening was simply attended. The representatives of the German Reform organization withdrew on accepting of the nomination. The *World* says that it is understood that the choice of the leaders of the Reformed Tammany has settled upon Butler Duncan, a prominent banker. The *Tribune* says that Henry G. Stebbins and Controller Green have waived claims in favor of Duncan. The *Sun* adheres to the name of Alexander T. Stewart for the Mayoralty.

THE Democratic Convention of the Third Missouri Congressional District met again in St. Louis yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. The bolting delegation from the Tenth ward was not present. A resolution designed to harmonize the conflicting elements by rescinding the action of the Convention which ousted the bolt, and asking the Central Committee to order a new election for delegates in the Ninth ward, was introduced, but defeated. A communication was received from Bryon McClemens, declining to be a candidate. That gentleman was nominated, however, on the second ballot, and a committee was sent to inform him of the fact. Mr. McClemens still insisted upon declining, and the Convention adjourned to Saturday, when another nomination will be made.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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NEW BRIGHTON RALLY.

Mass Meeting at Broadway Hall.

Hon. H. Bucher Swoope Again on the Platform.

Scathing Review of Senator Doolittle.

All About the Yerkes Pardon.

The Lie Direct Given to Alex. McClure.

A Rousing Meeting.

The Republicans of New Brighton, last evening held a grand rally at Broadway Hall. At an early hour the spacious hall was filled to overflowing, there being a large number of ladies in the audience.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President.—Geo. S. Barker.

Vice Presidents.—Scudder H. Darragh, Benj. Wilde, David Johnston, Henry Phillis, Wm. H. Frazier.

Secretaries.—F. S. Reader, I. B. Hays.

Hon. H. Bucher Swoope was introduced and was received with great applause. The Chairman of the meeting on behalf of the ladies of New Brighton presented the distinguished speaker with a beautiful boquet. The speech of Mr. S. after acknowledging the compliment was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I remember with a great deal of pleasure, my former visit to your town, and the kind manner in which I was greeted and treated by you when I was here, in pursuance then of the direction of the State Central Committee, to discuss the issues involved in the Presidential contest. I come to-night in response to the invitation of a number of citizens of New Brighton, to reply to a speech made here last Friday evening, by Ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, with a report of which I have been furnished.

I am glad, my fellow citizens, to be able to say to you that the news from all parts of this great old Commonwealth is of the most auspicious character. I regard this battle as fought and the victory as won, and that nothing remains but to do the voting next Tuesday, count the ballots, and announce the result, which will be the election of John F. Hartranft, by a majority of more than 30,000. [Cheers.] I shall have occasion to speak to you of the questions involved in the State canvass and to some extent of the candidate on the other side.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE REVIEWED.

I inquire first how Mr. Doolittle comes to be making speeches for the Democratic candidates for President and Governor.

The speaker read quite a lengthy extract from an article in the New York *Tribune*, written by H. G. which initials he supposed stood for Horace Greeley. In this article he took occasion to say that the Wisconsin Democracy had been proud in their despair to forward the claims of J. R. Doolittle, and the query was propounded, "What sort of Democracy have they in Wisconsin, and that his nomination showed the desperate straits to which the party was reduced."

Think of that from Horace Greeley. (Laughter.) Yet the Democracy has been compelled to swallow all that Horace Greeley has said about them and his white hat and ", and if their digestion in not impaired before they get through this campaign, it will be a wonder. (Cheers.) But that is not all about Mr. Doolittle. In 1861 he was a Senator of the United States, and a member of the Military Committee of the Senate. Cotton was then an exceedingly scarce commodity. It was hard to get, the relations existing between the north and south regarding certain blockades rendered it exceedingly difficult to get cotton. If a permit could be obtained from the President or Military Commander, it was supposed to enable a man to make a fortune. One Connatta tried the scheme and failed. He then applied to Senator Doolittle, who through his influence with President Lincoln, obtained a permit. Then Doolittle wrote a letter which he caused Connata to copy and sign and which was addressed to himself from Connata.

The speaker here read those letters which have been published, and commented on them quite freely, exposing the entire transaction as detailed by Connatta and supported by no less documentary evidence than the first draft of the first letter in the hand writing of Mr. Doolittle himself, in which he stipulated for one-fourth part of the spoils. All the various points of the great "job" of the distinguished Senator were commented on at a considerable length in a racy manner, saying what do you think of that for a United States Senator or a member of the Committee on military affairs, and the gentleman who stressed you last Friday night. The documentary evidence of the transaction is in existence and Mr. Doolittle dare not and has not denied the matter. He engaged in those speculations and rendered Connatta all the assistance necessary to perfect their transaction—this United States Senator; this man who went about the country preaching reform and talking about civil service reform. This man took a bribe and sold his honor when he ought in the high position of United States Senator to be like Cæsar's wife "above suspicion. Standing upon the floor of the United States Senate a position which has not been equalled upon the face of the earth he deliberately prostituted his high position and sold it for gold and no goes about the country prating of reform, talking about honesty and making attacks upon President Grant about receiving gifts. This is the gentleman who addressed you last Friday evening. I might say more about him but I think that is sufficient.

In his speech he says he advocates Mr. Buckalew, another reformer [laughter] bebause he is his personal friend. That is not much to Buckalew's credit [renewed laughter.] He says of him: "He stood in the Senate of the United States by upon to uphold the Union and I have never known in that body of men a more faithful, honest and patriotic man than Buckalew." Well, Doolittle! That is another yarn and you cannot help throwing it. It was impossible for him not to know that Charles R. Buckalew stood in the Senate and registered vote after vote against his country; vote after vote against the best interests of the people; vote after vote to dishonor his country's flag; vote after vote to give aid and comfort to the enemies of his country, who were in arms to destroy it, and then he left his seat in the Senate to give aid and comfort to the enemies of his country in Columbia county, where they had entered into a conspiracy to resist the draft—a conspiracy which it required troops to suppress.

Honest and patriotic! Why, my fellow citizens, let me give you a single instance of the conduct of Mr. Buckalew. The State of Pennsylvania became oppressed with the heavy expenditures she made during the war in organizing the Pennsylvania Reserves and her money was all gone and it became necessary that the Treasury should be reinbursed to enable business to go on. Gov. Curtin and Wm. H. Kemble then State Treasurer, went to Washington to get a bill passed to refund this money to the State. They called upon Senator Wilson and he said if you will get your Democratic Senator to get up and explain this bill and that is is necessary to pass it, it will go through. They then called upon Buckalew and he agreed to explain it at the expiration of the morning hour, when Senator Wilson called it up. Fifteen minutes before the time arrived Buckalew left his place in the Senate, but thanks to Senator Wilson the bill was passed. They found Buckalew, and when they found him he was in the Congressional Library, with his heels up smoking a cigar. He vacated his seat and ran away from the discharge of his plain duty, and refused to assist in securing the payment of money to his own State which was due her. "He was honest and patriotic," says Doolittle. What do you think of that for patriotism?

BUCKALEW'S RECORD.

The Senatorial record of Mr. Buckalew was then reviewed at great length. He had opposed the payment of bounties to volunteers. On the 11th of May, 1864, the national banking act was put upon its passage. It was unnecessary to recall the condition of the cunning of the country at that time and the necessity of such a banking system as under the Republican rule had given us a uniform basis. When that act came up Charles R. Buckalew voted no. He wished to keep the worthless currency in existence that he might aid the enemies of the government and bring financial ruin on the country. On the 19th of January, 1766, a bill was introduced to relieve the sufferers by the late Portland fire. Buckalew voted as an leficle and without a spark of human kindness in his heart, voted "no." He refused to assist a stricken people. On the 25th of July, 1868, just after the war, when the country was in financial trouble, a bill was introduced to increase the salaries of Senators, and Mr. Buckelew voted "yes." [Laughter.] In 1867 he voted against a bill to import breeding animals free of duty, a bill in which farmers were interested, and he voted "no." He stuck to the old Allegheny pigs. On the 21st of March, 1868, he voted nay on the motion to suspend the proceedings which had been instituted for the payment of slaves drafted into the United States army. He wanted to pay the slave-holders for slaves drafted into their country's service. Yet he is a patriot, according to Doolittle. How can you, an honest, candid men, endorse such a record as that? Will you vote for such a man as that? (Cries of "no," and cheers.) I might go on and show you his record in the Pennsylvania Senate, and that he has been constant in the same course. When Doolittle stood here and said of "this man Buckalew is a patriot," he simply lied. (Cheers.)

What do you think of such a record as that? Yet, in the face of it Mr. Doolittle wound up his eulogy by saying of the ticket, Governor Curtin and McClure, which is very much such a letter as Connata wrote to Doolittle. You recollect Doolittle wrote the letter to Connata and sent it to Connata to write to him. Mr. McClure wrote a letter to Curtin and sent it to Curtin to write to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Swoope then referred to the Curtin's course, stating that the man who was now so false to the party had been supported in. Upon the subject of the Cincinnati Convention which had been referred to Doolittle in his speech as a "movement of the people," the speaker said what "people" were they? Why, it had stated in the interest of the free trade clique of mission and ended by nominating a life long protectionist. It was simply a gathering of political scrubheads and fun by the worst class of wire pullers, such as McClure. Then the Baltimore Convention was called another movement of the people, when it was simply a cheat and a fraud. The contrast between Greeley and Grant, was referred to and an eloquent tribute paid to the greatest captain of the age who had been no less great in peace than in war. His victors were received from Chickamauga, where he called out the men for a revfew as soon as he took command, and sent the legions of Bragg flying from what they deemed an impregnable position, to the time that he received the surrender of the armies of the rebellion. It was impossible to do justice to such a subject.

REPLY TO A QUESTION.

Mr. Swoope stated since he had arrived in New Brighton he had been asked to explain the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform, it having been stated that it meant anti-temperance legislation. He read the resolution and said whatever the opinion of the author might be, the National Convention when they passed it certainly did not intend that it should bear upon the temperance issue. A National Convention had nothing to do with matters which belonged purely to State governments. Could it be expected that such a convention would enter into affairs connected with municipal governments? What the convention meant by the resolution was this: it meant to state its opinions in reference to the doctrines inculcated by John C. Calhoun, and adopted as the creed of the Democratic party, and who ever heard of John C. Calhoun, as a temperance lecturer. [Laughter and Cheers.]

THE YERKES MATTER FULLY EXPLAINED.

The Speaker then proceeded to a discussion of the Yerkes matter, briefly reviewing the circumstances of the case, setting forth the history the main points of which were given in his speech at City Hall, and repeating that the State had been re-imbursed, by Judge Mackey through the existence of friends, for all losses sustained by the Yerkes failure. The practice of distributing the funds of the State Treasury among different banks on deposit, had prevailed for many years, and in some respects was beneficial as it kept the money in circulation in different parts of the State, and in this respect was of use. The State Treasurer and his bondsmen were responsible, the security of that official having been increased from $80,000 to $500,000. The Constitutional Convention would settle the matter brought before it when it assembled and then some other method perhaps could be devised, which would be better. The present plan was not the best that could be adopted, still it was better than to have the money all lying in Harrisburg.

A brief history was given of the trial of Yerkes and the statement made that his failure was owing to the Chicago failure. Taking all the facts into consideration, a strong effort had been made by the leading people of Philadelphia to secure the pardon of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., the speaker had become convinced that justice demanded his pardon as well as that of Mr. Marcer, City Treasurer, and gave the following statement of the affair which embodies several new points and gives the lie to a telegram from A. K. McClure that those statements of Mr. Yerke's were not sworn to before Mayor Stokely.

In the meantime I was announced to make a speech at the Wigwam in Philadelphia. I saw Gen. Hartranft the day I was to make the speech, and said to him, "General, is it possible that you have no denial of those affidavits of Charles T. Yerkes?" He said he was. I had not a denial in those two letters from him, one dated the 19th of August, and the other the 27th of August. Said I, "give them to me and I will read them at the Wigwam to-night." I read them.

(The speaker here read the letters which denied the genuineness of the affadavit before Alderman Dougherty, and the statements which had been made public about Gen. Hartranft's speculating with the funds of the State.)

After I made that speech and read those letters in Philadelphia I received a letter from Mr. Yerkes asking me to call and see him in prison. I had great hesitation about doing this as I had been employed as counsel adverse to him. Moreover, I did not wish to be mixed up in the thing any more, and I thought the denial ought to be sufficient. But upon considering that he had asked me to call and see him, I was determined to do it, and I called on Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, and if he would go with me I would visit Mr. Yerkes at the Penitentiary, as I did not wish to go alone. We called upon him and he said to me: "I saw the paper containing your speech and that you had read those two letters I sent to Gen. Hartranft. It is true that affidavit is a forgery, and Gen. Hartranft has had no dealings with me that were not perfectly legitimate and honorable. He has counsel kept with me was his private account, the same as any other man's." Said he, "I propose to explain this matter," and he had commenced a statement, which he read, and I made no suggestions, as the Mayor will testify.

Said I: "Mr. Yerkes that is right: I think you ought to vindicate Gen. Hartranft if the charges are false." I told him I had changed my mind since I came to Philadelphia, and would be glad to see the Governor before he returned to Pittsburgh, and that the pardons ought to be granted. We left the prison and Mayor Stokely urged me to go to Harrisburg. I telegraphed to Harrisburg and found that Governor Geary was in Annapolis. I telegraphed to him to see me in Philadelphia, if he could pass through there on his return home. He replied that he would go directly to Harrisburg. I went then on Friday morning and laid before Governor Geary the views entertained by the people of Philadelphia, and told him what I thought about the case, and urged the immediate granting of the pardons. He finally concluded to grant them. They were granted and issued. Said he: "I am going to send these down by my private Secretary, and I have made a condition, and that is that there be no consideration or inducement held out in procuring those pardons. He said: "I would like to have you go with my private secretary and see that the pardons are delivered and that no promise is made; that nothing of the kind takes place." I did return to Philadelphia with his private secretary. Thinking it proper that the Mayor should be there I telegraphed to him to come out to the depot with a carriage, without saying anything about the pardons. On arriving in Philadelphia, we were met by the Mayor, got into a carriage, were driven to the penitentiary, and the pardons there given. Mr. Yerkes stated that he wished to go home and see his family, but that he wished me to take charge of these papers and have them delivered at once. Said I: "Take them to such newspaper offices as you think proper, and I will come down and see to it after I go home and see my family. He took those affidavits and was sworn by the Mayor. *The oath was administered in my presence. I saw him sign his name!*

I took the papers to the North American office and handed them to the editor of that paper informing him that this was the statement of Mr Yerkes.

At this point the ten o'clock train, which was the last for the night and the one upon which Mr. Swoope expected to return to the city was due, and our reporter was compelled to go here without the concluding account of the affair. Mr. Swoope stated to the audience that he expected to return to the city, but now that he was likely upon to subject the meeting would remain and discuss the issues of the canvas even if he had to stay all night, (Cheers.)

AN ATTACK ON GEN. IGWIN.

Just before the train left our reporter learned that Mr. S. was riddling the record of Gen. Irwin, ex-State Treasurer, in so dual style that the audience up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He said that in 1861, after Mr. Lincoln's election, Irwin wrote a letter to Senator Cowan wanting to be appointed United States Marshal for this district, and offering to lead the Senator a pair of matched horses if he would give him his aid. This was a fine Liberal Republican to talk of civil service reform. He also wrote a letter which the speaker had in his possession to Don Cameron, asking that gentleman to see if he could not get him appointed Collector of Customs at Pittsburgh, and saying that he would be willing to work in the Republican harness if it could be done. The speaker had also been handed a letter since he entered the hall. This letter advocated the election of John Scott and in it Irwin said he would withdraw from the contest for State Treasurer if his being a candidate would in any way damage the prospects of Scott.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—A two hundred thousand dollar fire occured in Montreal, Canada, yesterday.

—J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia, arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday.

—A dispatch from Melbourne of Sept. 11th says the Overland Telegraph line has been completed.

—The Right Worthy Grand Camp of the Independent Order of Knighthood of the United States completed a two days' meeting in Columbus, Ohio, last night.

—The Illinois Grand Lodge of Masons elected James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Grand Master, Geo. E. Downey, of Mound City, Deputy, and Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, Senior Grand Warden.

—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio formed an association composed of persons who have been masons for twenty-five years. The object of the organization is in part to prepare a history of Masonry in Ohio.

—At a meeting of the Grand Council of Masons of Ohio, the Grand Council of Ontario was represented by R. Conrad, of Amherstburg, was appointed to represent the Ohio Council in a convention to be held next year, to revise the ritual of the Order in the United States.

—A sailor named James Law, the only survivor of a crew of eight in number of the schooner Rapid, was brought to Toledo yesterday by the brig Paragon. The Rapid capsized in Lake Erie in the gale of Friday night. Law had been in the water sixty hours when picked up.

—The New York *Post's* Washington special reports that it is not believed in official circles that the Japanese Government has again reverted back into its former state of exclusiveness and dismissed Gen. Charles Denison and other Americans from the positions to which they were called. Our Government would have been notified of the fact if true.

—A special Washington dispatch says that Mori, the Japanese Minister, explains the present reactionist movement in Japan by saying it is the effort of the older men in public life to counteract the progressive movement of the young men, who have obtained control of the affairs. Mori says that the stoppage of funds for the two vessels building in New York is but temporary.

—The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company unanimously elected the following board of directors for the ensuing year: A. Boody, Daniel Drew, A. M. White, A. A. Bayliss, Isaac H. Knoek, H. F. Clark, Augustus Schell, Geo. Creil, Milton Courtright, Sidney Dillon, John Ross, David Daws, John T. Tracey, Kenrick Cox, James S. Casement. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. Boody, President; J. N. Drummond, Assistant President; A. Anderson, Vice President; W. R. Cornell, Secretary; J. H. Burrows, General Superintendent.

THE Ohio State Executive Committee have issued the following circular: "To the Democrats of Ohio.—Challenge every clerk or employe employed in the city of Washington who claims the right to vote in Ohio, and compel him under oath to show himself legally competent. Those oath to show himself legally competent. Those who have voted in Washington have no right to vote in Ohio."

THE Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the First Missouri Congressional District met in separate conventions yesterday, but failed to make nominations, and adjourned until October 12.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

KITTANNING.

A Glorious Rally in Old Armstrong.

The Town Invaded by a Fraternal Army.

The Mass Convention a Grand Success.

Torchlight Procession, Illuminations and Brilliant Pyroteohnic Display.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KITTANNING, PA., October 2, 1872.

The old borough of Kittanning has never heretofore witnessed such a demonstration as that with which her people have been favored to-day. When the idea of a mass meeting here was first contemplated by the Republicans of Armstrong county, they went to work with a will, and great expectations were entertained of the result of their efforts, but even the most sanguine never anticipated such a glorious success.

The delegations began to arrive early in the morning and all day long the visitors continued to pour in upon every train, in wagons and hundreds of vehicles, and on foot, until the town was literally overrun with strangers.

It was originally intended to have a grand mass meeting with speeches from a number of distinguished gentlemen, but when the crowd became so immense this feature of the programme was found impracticable and attention was turned principally to the evening procession, for which the most extensive preparations had been made.

The enthusiasm in relation to this feature of the demonstration was considerably increased by the arrival of the delegation from Pittsburgh, which numbered about 800 men. The clubs represented being the same as published in the GAZETTE of Wednesday morning. They were headed by the Great Western Band, and arrived here in time, sufficient to procure refreshments and be ready for the procession.

The procession, when formed, was a grand affair. There were fully three thousand men in line, bearing torches. The town was illuminated everywhere, and the flags, and banners, and wreaths, and streamers, and mottoes were absolutely bewildering; many of the houses seemed literally draped in bunting.

The procession formed in good order, and moved over a portion of its route, everywhere being received with the wildest enthusiasm.

The pyrotechnic display was gorgeous—no end to rockets and roman candles, all kinds of colored lights, and fireworks of every description. The line moved amid a perfect blaze of light, until the rain came and unfortunately put an end to the display. The showers came down so copiously that it was found necessary to break ranks and at half past eight o'clock this evening, the procession disbanded. The disappointment was very keen at this result but as it was something over which they had no control the people accepted the situation. As it was, however, the display made at first was full reward for all the efforts put forth.

The Pittsburgh delegation will return home by a special train, which will likely get into the city early Thursday morning.

J. G. B.

NEW YORK.

Bienville Disaster Investigation—Funeral of Dr. Vinton—Official Squabbles—Female Counterfeiters Arrested.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1872.

MEETING OF NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The National Rifle Association held a meeting last night, and the arrival of target slabs, etc., from England, for the use of the association, was reported. It was also stated that the work on the Range would shortly be completed.

BIENVILLE DISASTER INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the burning of the Bienville was resumed to-day. Wm. E. Bloomfield, Steevedore, was examined. The Steevedore testified that there was any powder on board to his knowledge.

Edward H. Lower, a cabin passenger, said there were thirty-two persons in the boat in which he left the steamer. The boat leaked badly in two places. The second mate rowed up to them, and though they told him they were sinking, he put them in charge of the boat and then they capsized, and the second mate rowed away. Subsequently the boat was righted and they got in. When two miles rowed, saying he considered the conduct of the second mate murderous. One of the seamen, Peter Barry, told him that when the fire broke out the Captain ordered the crew to reserve the starboard and four good names for himself, and that he would take no excuse for not having good rowers.

SUITS AGAINST TWEED ET AL.

The decision in the civil suits against Tweed and others, yesterday, at Binghamton, now brings the question of the right of the people to sue in the cases before the Court of Appeals. If this Court should affirm the decision the trials will at once take place in Albany.

OFFICIAL SQUABBLES.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Public Works, applied to-day to Judge Leonard for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Green to pay on his warrant $4,500 to contractor McCauley for materials used on the boulevard. A decision was reserved. Van Nort and Green have been for some days at a dead lock.

SANITARY.

The Board of Health to-day instructed their attorney to prosecute the New Haven Railroad Company for bringing a dead body from Vermont into the city without a permit, in violation of the sanitary code.

PARDONED.

Louis Zellner, sentenced in March, 1871, to the Albany Penitentiary for eight years for counterfeiting, was pardoned by the President on the recommendation of David Dudley Field and other gentlemen.

FUNERAL OF DR. VINTON.

The funeral obsequies of Dr. Vinton, at Trinity Church, to-day, were unusually solemn and impressive. There was a very large attendance.

FEMALE COUNTERFEITERS.

Two women named Reuthen, were arrested and held to bail in $1,000 in Brooklyn to-day for manufacturing and passing counterfeit money.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, October 2.—At the Jerome Park to-day the race for the Manhattan handicap, a sweep stakes, mile and a quarter, was won by Fanacheon, beating Tubman and Monarchist; time 2:13.

Second race, Jerome stakes, three years olds two miles, won by Joe Daniels, Mate second; time 3:49¼.

Third race, nursery stakes, two years olds, one mile, won by Wildidle; time 1:48¾.

Fourth race, private sweepstakes, four miles, was a walk-over for Elsie.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, won easily by Harry Bassett in 1:17¾. Elsie second.

Sixth race, handicap steeple chase, 2½ mi es, won by Tammany.

NASHVILLE, October 2.—First race; Merchants Exchange stake for three year olds; mile heats, entrance $50, forfeit $25; the Merchants Exchange adds $400, the second horse to have $100; Fanny M., 1, 2, 1; Evelina Mabry, 2, 3, 3; Warrenne, 3, 5, distanced; Jennie McKenzie, 4, 6, distanced; Flush, 5, 1, 4; Malitia, 6, 4, 2; time 1:46½, 1:47½ and 1:48¾.

Second race; Association purse, $300; two mile dash; London, 1; Bessie Lee, 2; Eland, 3; time 3:39¼.

Third race; Association purse, $125; mile dash; Village Blacksmith, 1; Bombshell, 2; Barney Williams 3; time 1:47¾.

COLUMBUS.

Straight-Out Democratic Convention Democrats Urged to Support O'Connor—President.

COLUMBUS, October 2.—A Straight-out Democratic Convention to nominate an electoral ticket was held in this city to-day, a small number being in attendance. The Convention was called to order by Gen. Joseph H. Geiger. Samuel McKee, of Troy, was chosen Chairman, and Jno. Johns, of Vermont, Secretary.

The Chairman made a short speech, declaring himself unwilling to so forget his Democratic antecedents as to support the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. He thought that while Grant was bad, *Greeley was worse* for the Democrats to support, and urged all the Democrats to support O'Conor. General Geiger also addressed the meeting. He gave at length his reason for bolting, and declared that the straight-outs were the only true Democrats, and urged those who still loved Democratic principles to stand by their own nominees. As but few counties in the State were represented, it was deemed advisable to delay the nomination of electors, and Geiger was appointed a special committee to call a convention for that purpose to meet here on October 11th

THE ELECTIONS.

Riot in Macon, Ga.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

Policy of the Democratic-Liberals.

NEGROES DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 2.—The election passed off quietly. Richmond county gives a Democratic majority of 800, being a gain on Bullock's election of over 2,000. The returns come in slowly, and nothing official can be given until to-morrow. There is no doubt of the Democrats carrying the State, securing Smith's election.

MACON, GA., Oct. 2.—A serious riot occurred at the polls in this city this morning, between whites and negroes. It commenced with fistl cuff fights and developed into fierce encounters with brick bats and pistols. In the course of a few seconds about fifty shots were fired, by which one white man was killed and five or six negroes wounded, two of whom have since died. The affray lasted but a few minutes, when the negroes left the polls. The whites claim that the whole affair was premeditated on the part of the negroes, that it was their intention to take forcible possession of the polls, and that they originated the disturbance with this object. The negroes, however, claim that they were driven from the polls by violence, and could not get a chance to vote. They were addressed by the Mayor later in the day, who guaranteed them protection, but with few exceptions they refused to vote and went to their homes.

AUGUSTA, October 2.—The returns are coming in slowly. Partial returns from the thirty counties give Smith (Democrat) over five thousand majority. Chatham county gives the Democrats 2,940 majority. Decatur county is carried by the Republicans by 300 majority, and Thomas county by 150 majority.

North Georgia has gone Democratic. It will be impossible to give anything more satisfactory to-night, but there appears to be no doubt that the Democrats have carried the State by 30,000 majority, as a full vote has been polled in every county.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 2.—The *Morning News* will publish to-morrow returns from thirty-five counties, all of which except two have decided Democratic majorities. The following counties, which are now Democratic and which now give 800 majority for Smith, gave in the Governor's election of 1868 a combined majority of 3,914 for Bullock: Hannocks, Macon, Munroe, Baldwin, Warren, Screven, Pulaski, Talbot, Wilkes, Newton and Troupe.

Returns from all parts of the State show large gains over those of 1868. Smith is re elected by nearly 50,000 majority.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON, October 2.—Complete returns from all parts of the State of the election yesterday for Assessor and other local officers give a Democratic majority of 82, being a Republican gain on the vote of two years ago for similar officers.

At Millsboro, Sussex county, Robert Down and Burton Cranfield quarreled at the election polls, and Down shot and mortally wounded Cranfield.

THE OLD WORLD.

Terrible Railroad Collision in England—The Situation in Mexico—Anarchy in Sinaloa—Batlle at Mazatlan—Particulars of the Burning of the Steamship America at Yokohama—Depopulation of Alsace and Lorraine—Burning of the Monastery at Escurial, Spain.

JAPAN.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The steamer China arrived this afternoon. She left Hong Kong on the 27th of August, and Yokohama on September 7th. Among the passengers are twenty-nine officers and crew of the America. Early on Saturday morning, the 24th of August, the America arrived at Yokohama, and during the day landed all her passengers and cargo for that port, and transferred to the Pekanghai branch steamer what was for North China. She remained at anchor, aboard the officers and crew, two first-class passengers, the mails, and one hundred and seventy-five Chinese for Hong Kong. At eleven o'clock at night a fire was discovered, which burned till the afternoon of Sunday. She was towed out of the way of the shipping and sunk. Three Americans, fifty-nine Chinamen, besides Japanese, and their lives. Thirty thousand dollars in treasure were lost. There was a light freight on board. The ship had been coaling during the day. At ten all was reported safe, and the officers and crew went to bed. At eleven the stewardess smelt something burning. Smoke was discovered rising from the freight deck window of the ladies' saloon. An alarm was sounded. Capt Dunlap went into the saloon with hose, but was driven back by the smoke. Furious flames burst forth, deciding the fate of the ship. The smoke prevented the loading of the magazine. Attention was then turned to the saving of passengers. The Chinamen were aroused. The ladder gave way, precipitating them into the water. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to sink the burning ship by shots from the guns.

A court of inquiry convened on August 31st, Consul Shephard presiding, assisted by Minister De Long, Captains Sulriey and Perry. After hearing the evidence, it was found that the fire apparatus was in good working order. The long time which elapsed before the steam was started denotes want of preparation or tardiness in the engineer's department. If steam to the amount of twenty pounds had been on, with donkey engine at the time the alarm was given first in proper condition, and with proper expedition used in working, the fire might have been extinguished and the ship saved. Praise is justly due the officers and crew for gallantry and perseverance. The court was convinced that the fire was the result of inattention, and not of accident. An inducement may have been antipathy towards the steamship company or officers, or the fact that the Chinese passengers were supplied with large sums of money.

MEXICO.

BATTLE AT MAZATLAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The steamer Montana arrived from Guaymas, with news from Mazatlan to September 22d. On the morning of the 13th fifteen hundred Pronunciados attacked the fifteen hundred Constitutionalists. The Pronunciados attacked and drove the defenders in all directions. General Flores jumped off his horse and ran to the sea. No boat was at hand in which to escape, and he was captured. Col. Abo captured many citizens. No Pronunciados were killed. Flores is under a strong guard at the Custom House, and will be tried by court martial, and the Colonel for shooting nine wretches on the 13th of August.

ANARCHY IN SINALOA.

The Governor elect of Sinola was taken prisoner from United States Consul Sisson's house, where he had been hid. Many acts of brutality were committed by the Proctors since the city. The whole State of Sinaloa is a total wreck. In Mazatlan most of the importing houses are closed and the goods packed away. Less than a dozen houses within twelve months have changed hands at forced sales, forced from them under the name of

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½.

"DR. PAINE remained in the city nearly a week," says the *Post*. But he got out of the city with remarkable suddenness when Swoope arrived, and the Yerkes statement was published.

WHO has ever seen a denial of the various specific charges of disloyalty made against Buckalew? And who knows of a single charge against Hartranft that has not been both denied and disproven?

REPUBLICANS, WORK, from now until Tuesday next, if you would not have the government of the nation go back into the hands of the rebels who sought its life, and the government of the State into the hands of men whose sympathies were with the rebels all through the dismal years of our great struggle.

THE Armstrong *Republican* says the Democrats of that county are active in the effort to trade votes for Grant for votes for Buckalew. We hear of this little game as going on in other parts of the State. We submit this to the Liberal Republicans as an addition to their already overflowing cup of bitterness.

BUCKALEW has held office for twenty years. He is one of those inveterate office-seekers who hope to live forever off the people. It is imagined that Wallace was not particularly sorrowful when the record came to be shown up, as it has served to place him in such a light before the people, that a loyal man cannot vote for him.

AT AN enthusiastic Republican meeting held at Greencastle, Franklin county, on Saturday, Hon. George W. Brewer, of Chambersburg, a life long Democrat, made an eloquent and telling speech, urging the election of Grant, Hartranft, and the whole Republican ticket. Mr. Brewer is a gentleman of great influence in Franklin county.

THE New York *Herald* says of the protectionism of Grant and Greeley, "they are both protectionists, but Grant is an active and Greeley has become a passive protectionist; which is the difference between a serpent in its summer venom and another in its winter torpor." Rather uncomplimentary, as applied to their own candidate for the Presidency.

ALL MEN who are in earnest to secure the election of Grant and Wilson should understand that they can help forward that consummation in no way so much as by voting for Hartranft and the whole Republican ticket next Tuesday. A decidedly handsome majority for the Republican candidates at the State election will carry the Presidential issue with a rush, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union.

THE Chicago *Times* publishes a complete list of the new and permanent business edifices that have been erected, or that are now in progress of erection in the "mint district" of that city. The list foots up 637 buildings at a cost of $40,623,000, or an average of nearly sixty-four thousand dollars per each building. But in addition, outside the burnt district three or four hundred first-class buildings have been put up. Chicago may well say to the world, "match this if you can," but history can't do it.

WE KNEW the *Chronicle* would eventually level down alongside of the *Leader* which it has so long affected to despise. Yesterday it came out openly in defense of its dirty little compeer, hoping by its smiling graciousness to defend itself by indirection. This is rather thin. No one has criticised the *Leader*. The filthy course it usually pursues long since placed it beyond the pale of criticism. Nor was the *Dispatch* criticised for its matter,—we have rather liked it. Generally it has been as strong and bitter as an earnest Republican sheet had a right to be. But the *Chronicle*! Alas! how have the mighty fallen.

A PITTSBURGH correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing about the political look-out in Allegheny county, makes this boomerang observation:

"When the Germans proposed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Humbold's birthday, which happened to occur on Sunday, the entire Republican press of the city—religious as well as secular—made a fierce attack upon them, and denounced them as infidels and Sabbath-breakers. All of these causes contributed to convince them that the Republican party, under Ring management, was not only corrupt, but intolerant also."

This veracious chronicler should have interviewed Doctor James King, the Greeley-ite candidate for Congress, before sending off his budget. The Doctor might have told him a thing or two.

IT IS astonishing with what impudent pertinacity the charge that General Hartranft is a "thief," is indulged in. The *Post* hints it broadly, as a proven fact. It was never really charged, much less proven. All that has been alleged is, that he accepted from Evans a proffered loan of $7,000, which he repaid. After this, all is inference and innuendo. It has been charged that he speculated with State funds. Aside from the fact that he did not control State monies, is the circumstance that the transcript of his account published, shows him a cash credit of less than $5,000. Even if the Yerkes statement were not made, the evidence on the latter charge entirely explodes the whole fabric of lies, so laboriously built up.

THAT sell on the Democratic committee and press, that the city was being inundated with imported colored men for voting purposes, is one of the most amusing things of the season. The ever alert chairman of the Democratic county executive committee had begun to supply the press with sensational warnings, and the result is a wonderful amount of alertness on the part of our friends of the opposition. The unfortunate feature of this nice little sensation is, the fact that all the colored people who have come to the city within a few days, are delegates to the Odd Fellows' Convention. We have heard that some ladies are among the number. We hope no fears are entertained that they, in some occult way, will manage to vote, as well as the men. It is about time Mr. Moore and the *Post* let up on this subject.

WE ARE well persuaded that the most desperate energies of the Democracy are going to turn on the attempt to carry the State Legislature. Of course, they want the Governorship too, if they can get it, but if they can carry but one, they prefer the Legislature, as the United States Senatorship depends upon it. We urge our friends to be on their guard in this direction. We do not elect a Senator in this county this year, but where this is done, very special pains shall be taken to see that no accident shall occur whereby a Democrat or Liberal shall reach office. If the Democrats control the Senate, McClure will be Speaker, and an era of corruption inaugurated such as has been rarely seen. And these things are not mere assertions. McClure has not only been habitually corrupt, but is now. It will be remembered he promised in writing, if Grant were nominated to support him, and by this means gained votes in his senatorial fight. Once in the Senate and he abandoned his pledge. Look to it, that our Legislative candidates are elected.

WE ASK the loyal people of the country to bear in mind the well established fact, that many of our soldiers, who might have reached their homes in safety, failed to do it because of the prolongation of the war of rebellion. And the encouragement which led to continued efforts on the part of the slave power, after all real hope of success had been given up, came from the North. Among those who thus encouraged them, none was more effective than Charles R. Buckalew. He was a Senator of the United States, and had enough influence to inspire the Fishing Club confederacy into existence. This man, by his interviews with rebel commissioners at Niagara, and his letter to the heads of departments at Richmond, helped to inspire them to a continuance of the war. Every month it was thus continued added to our death list. Can a loyal person vote for a person who acted in that manner? We think not.

THE enthusiasm in Allegheny county is actually increasing, and the feeling that the county will do its full duty when election day comes round. This has been the very citadel of the efforts of the opposition, and every element of strength they could combine against us has been brought to bear. Assertions of the most preposterous nature have been repeated, time and again, after they have been exploded. To-day, the most villanious charges are uttered against our candidates, none of which have in them a particle of truth. Yet despite all, the old banner county has gone steadily on, and her vote will show that the effort to produce disaffection has been unsuccessful. The spirit manifested by opposition papers and orators ought to be sternly rebuked. Nothing but virulence and vituperation, abuse and slander has marked their course. Generals Grant and Hartranft are two of the most abused men in the country. Such work on the part of our adversaries will, in the end, be found to have done them no good. They have thought to permeate the minds of the people with the idea that there is corruption, by keeping up a perpetual howl. It will not win.

THE CANVASS in Ohio is now conducted with great energy by the Republicans. Accounts come to us of meetings held nightly in every part of the State at which the utmost enthusiasm is manifested. The Republicans of the State relying on their large and undoubted majority, did not throw much spirit into their canvass until within the last two or three weeks. This apparent apathy seems to have encouraged the Greeleyites, and they put in operation a thorough canvass of the State. This in its turn aroused the Republicans to proper exertion, and they have more than made up for lost time. The Republicans anticipate losses in Cincinnati and some other localities in the State, where there is a heavy German vote, but this will be compensated by the absence from the polls of Democrats who take no stock in the Greeley coalition. Of this class there is a large number in the State. The excitement of a Presidential canvass will also bring out the large reserve of Republican voters who only interest themselves in politics on such occasions. We look to Ohio to maintain its usual Republican majority of fifteen or twenty thousand in October, and to send to Congress fifteen Republican representatives out of the twenty to be elected.

A REPUBLICAN of intelligence writes us that he had heard a Liberal Republican assert that there were five thousand men in Arkansas who could not vote, owing to the non-application of their amnesty. We suppose this foolish idea originated in some misunderstood remarks of Mr. Greeley. He has a theory that because certain persons,—Jeff. Davis and others, numbering a few hundred in all,—are prevented from *holding office*, that therefore those who would like to vote for them are practically disfranchised,—that is, prevented from voting for the men of their choice. All this is sheer nonsense; but even this admits the real facts. The truth simply is, that every person engaged in rebellion, of lawful age, and who is guilty of no other crime, can *vote*. A few persons are not permitted to hold office. This is all there is of the matter. There is, in fact, so little of this much talked of oppression, that we will find it hard to discover it at all. What was done in the cases of Southern rebels, was done from considerations of mercy. Had they been tried and convicted of treason, they must have suffered the penalty of death. Congress preferred, knowing they were guilty, to waive formal trial, and simply restrict their political privileges. These restrictions were gradually removed from specified classes, until now there are possibly three hundred perjured rebels, the leaders of the movement, who are simply debarred from holding office. This is all there is in the talk about the Republican party oppressing those who were in rebellion.

"THAT" I am a Protectionist all men know, but it is equally true that if a majority of Congress should pass a law not reconcilable with these opinions, *I would not exercise the veto power.*"—*Horace Greeley at Easton.*

Absolute free trade and direct taxation is what the leading men of the Greeley coalition are striving for, and if elected he pledges himself not to use a particle of the influence or attributes of his office to block their game, or mitigate its unnumbered evils. The Constitution says if he is President, and a bill is presented to him, "if he approve he *shall* sign it," and it thus becomes the law of the land. But if he does not approve it, "he *shall* return it, with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." It then takes a two-third vote of both Houses to make the bill a law. Mr. Greeley, as we have before pointed out, pledges himself to sign a bill, and thus give it the validity of law, which he does not "*approve*," when the Constitution expressly directs him in such case to return it to Congress with his objections. Yet he says "I am a Protectionist;" and in the same breath pledges himself to violate the Constitution by signing an anti-protection tariff bill that he does not approve. The duty of vetoing a bill which he does *not approve* is as imperative on the President, under the Constitution, as signing bills that he does approve. The lust for office has induced Mr. Greeley to pledge himself, as we have pointed out, to violate the solemn obligation imposed upon the President, in his oath of office to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

THE ROPE IN GREELEY.

The New York *World* is, usually, the most dignified and candid of the Democratic press. In advocating Mr. Greeley's election, it says, among other things: "In a party view, we have much to gain by the election of Mr. Greeley. If Grant is re-elected every Federal officer will be a Republican; if Greeley is elected a majority of the Federal officers will be Democrats. In Grant's Cabinet Democrats cannot even get a hearing; in Greeley's, they will have a majority of the votes, and will largely influence, if not virtually control, the policy of his Administration. If Greeley is elected, we shall elect with him a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the State Governors and State Legislatures, and the local and municipal officers of the States that give him their electoral votes. With such a balance of advantages, a Democrat must be idiotic or insane to be indifferent between the election of Grant or Greeley." If the exact effect of Greeley's election was at all misunderstood, it is here made plain.

On what are such hopes as exist of his election based? Be assured, on carrying Pennsylvania for Buckalew. If they cannot do this, all contest over the Presidency ceases. If they should be permitted to accomplish this result, the furious fight, so bitterly carried on in this commonwealth will be extended to the entire country. This is really why they are making such a desperate effort. We believe the time for careful argument has about passed, yet we hope our friends will not overlook the clear fact that this is their aim and that it will be exceedingly unfortunate for the Republican party to allow them the ghost of an excuse for confidence. The spirit that leads men to fawn upon, and apologize to perjured traitors, needs to be rebuked. The country cannot afford to revive the slightest element of the old rebel spirit. Hence, vote for the full ticket in the State.. Give every element of strength to it possible. Fight the battle out on this line, and in four years the country will be so perfectly pacified that there will be no questions of difficulty, touching the rebellion. A vote for Hartranft is half a vote for Grant.

THE GREAT CENTRAL STATES.

The influence of the Octo ber elections in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on the Presidential election, has passed into a political maxim, and is sustained by the large vote they poll and the fact that their voting population pretty fairly represents the average of American thinking and acting on political matters. In the three States at the Presidential election of 1868, the aggregate vote was 1,538,022, or very nearly one-fourth the total vote of the Union. The Republican majority was 79,898, while Grant's majority in the Union was 309,578, or very nearly the same proportion as the vote of the three States was to the total vote of all the States.

The congressional nominations having been completed in the three States, we subjoin a list of the candidates to be voted for, together with the vote of past years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

This is probably the most important October election that has ever been held in the State. In addition to the State officers, Congressmen, Legislature and United States Senator involved, delegates will be chosen to the Constitutional Convention under the principle of minority representation. It is the first application of this principle on so extended a scale, we believe, that has ever been made in the Union. The majority either way in the Convention will not be a large one, and as partizan politics will enter very slightly, if at all, into its deliberations, we consider this a great gain in the accomplishment of reforms demanded by the people.

The candidates for State officers are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Thos. M. Erwine	T. A. Hendricks.
Lt. Governor	Leonidas Sexton.	John B. Cravens.
Att'y General	James C. Dunlap.	Hayden M. Hanna.
Sec. of State	Wm. M. Curry.	Owen M. Eddy.
Audit or	Jas. A. Wadman.	John P. Stolz.
Treasurer	John B. Glover.	James B. Ryan.
Reg. Sup. Ct.	Jas. B. Black.	Edw. Pierce.
Clk Sup. Court	Charles Schell.	Edw. Pierce.
Sup. Pub. Inst.	Benj. W. Smith.	Milt. H. Hopkins.

CONGRESSMEN.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
At Large	Wm. Williams.	John S. Williams.
	Godlove S. Orth.	Michael C. Kerr.

Dist.			Maj. in 1870.
1	Wm. Hallman.	Wm. F. Naylor.	2,250 R.
2	Ulysses W. Voyles.	Simon K. Wolfe.	5,820 D.
3	W. W. Hurst.	Wm. S. Rodman.	5,424 D.
4	Geo. M. Wilson.	Daniel F. Gerhart.	4 R.
5	John Coburn.	Cyrus F. McNutt.	166 R.
6	Morton C. Hunter.	Daniel N. Voorhees.	1,425 D.
7	Thomas J. Cason.	Malcolm D. Manson.	750 D.
8	James N. Tyner.	T. C. Whitworth.	1,564 R.
9	John P. C. Shanks.	J. Ecles Neff.	981 R.
10	H. B. Saylor.	E. Van Lenten.	1,320 R.
11	Jesper Packard.	John A. Hendricks.	1,467 R.

The straight Democrats in Indiana have also nominated the following ticket:

Governor—A. P. Edgerton (who has since declined).
Lieutenant Governor—Green Durbin.
Attorney General—Thomas Branham.
Secretary of State—Alfred Parsons.
Auditor—Otto Boetticher.
Treasurer—D. McBride.
Congress at Large—W. C. Moreau and W. F. Sherrod.

Indiana of late years has been a close State, as is shown by the following figures of election results:

	R. p.	Dem.	Majority.
1850—Secretary of State	137,491	109,059	2,568 Dem.
1852—Governor	171,576	170,864	991 Rep.
1856—President	176,552	166,989	9,572 Rep.
1860—Secretary of State	169,991	153,309	14,292 Rep.
1862—Governor	152,084	131,291	20,883 R. p.
1864—Treasurer	150,422	130,233	20,189 Rep.

Nebraska also holds an election for State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday. The Republican candidate for Governor is Robert W. Furnas, and the Democratic H. C. Lett; for Congressmen, Lorenzo Crounse, Rep., and Jesse F. Warner, Dem. The Republican majority in the State in 1870 for Governor, in a total vote of 19,774, was 2,478, and on Congressman the same year 4,408. There would seem to be no doubt about this State.

GEREERAL NEWS.

LADY FRANKLIN, the widow of the lost arctic explorer, who is aged, almost penniless, and in feeble health, is about to be turned out of home in Kensington Gore, London.

THE Parisians utilize the huge trenches round their fortifications in cultivating potatoes, beets and other garden sauce. Phosphate of communist is said to make an excellent fertilizer, and the supply is almost inexhaustible, as the captives, with Thiers in their eyes, confess.

IN making excavations at Christ Church cathedral, Dublin, lately, Mr. Dooling has, he believes, discovered the remains of Earl Strongbow, who died in 1178. They have been carefully preserved, and will be deposited in their original resting place. The remains of Robert, Earl of Kildare, who died in 1743, have also been found.

HERE is something to make the hair of the Archbishop of Canterbury stand on end. Canon Trevor, writing in the *Record* in regard to the controversy between Dr. Tait and the "heathen," says: I learn from Professor Garcin de Tassy's 'Revue Annuelle" of Hindostanne Literature for 1871 that there is actually a subscription on foot in Bombay to build a Pagoda in London for the worship of Vishnu and Siva."

THE Boston papers have the following on the dividends payable in that city in October: The aggregate of bank divi dends is $2,438,000 on a capital of $49,-400,000, against dividends of $2,270,000 in April on a capital of $49,100,000 and dividends of $2,285,350, a year ago on $49,-100,000. The aggregate of miscellaneous dividends (including interest on Government and corporate bonds) payable in Boston in October is $2,068,081.

THE "Statesman's Year Book" for the current year presents some statistics showing the growth of the Russian Empire in Europe, including Poland and Finland. In 1772 its population was 14,000,000; in 1802, 36,000,000; in 1829, 50,000,000; in 1863, 65,000,000; and in 1872, 68,000,000. During the second half of the fifteenth century the empire contained only 18,000,000 square miles, but during the next century it increased to 257,000,000 miles. Peter the Great added 43,000,000, and Catherine II., 55,000,000 miles. At present the area is nearly 375,000,000 miles, the population being densest in Poland and most scattered in Siberia.

THE Postmaster General of England, in his annual report, quotes, among others, the following complimentary letter from an American gentleman, which goes far to prove the perfection to which the postal system has been brought in England: "Having recently arrived in England, and not knowing the present whereabouts of a sister, I addressed a letter to her late residence thus: 'Upper Norwood, or elsewhere.' I received a reply in ordinary course of mail, saying it had been delivered to her on the top of a stage-coach in Wales. I venture to say no other country can show the parallel, or would take the trouble at any price."

THE acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in view of the ambiguity of a portion of section 13 of the act of June 6, 1872, imposing special taxes on dealers in malt liquor, and in view of the supposed intention of Congress, has decided that wholesale and retail liquor dealers may continue to sell malt liquors under their special tax receipts as such without being assessed as malt liquor dealers, and that the collection of taxes assessed contrary to that construction shall be suspended until the question can be brought before Congress. Persons who sell only malt liquors are liable only to the special tax of $20 or $50, according as they are wholesale or retail dealers in malt liquors.

UNTIL the memorable 12th of July riots in New York, last year, between the Orangemen and the Catholics, the authorities of that city had found no occasion to use their legal power to interdict public parades, which as yet had produced no other evil effect than a momentary interruption of business, which was borne good-humoredly by the community. The disorders of that day were too dreadful to allow repetition, and the Police Commissioners after allowing the Orangemen to parade this year in order to gratify the public disinclination to see them yield to the threats of their opponents, have summarily forbidden such displays in the future, and, in accordance with this decision, a Catholic society of New York was refused permission to parade on Sunday last.

A FAVORITE swindle in Paris at present is thus described: An elegantly dressed gentleman enters a segar store, buys several francs' worth of segars, for which he offers in payment a hundred franc bill, receives his change, and walks off. In a quarter of an hour arrives another individual, who buys some segars, and offers a twenty franc bill. But when the change is handed him he says: "I beg your pardon, it was a hundred franc bill I gave you." The merchant, of course, knows better; but the new comer gets very angry, calls in two policemen, tells them he can identify the hundred franc bill, which is of course the same one his confederate recently left, identifies it by a mark on it, and the wretched merchant submits to the swindle, rather than be marched off to jail as a dishonest person.

PERSONAL.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is so much depressed in mind by reason of his approaching trial that it is feared he will attempt to commit suicide.

EDWIN BOOTH is preparing to produce King John in grand style this winter in New York, and hopes confidently for "a hundred-night run."

REV. MR. MUSE, pastor of a German Lutheran Church of Columbus, Ohio, has announced that he shall withhold communion from all members of secret societies.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* writes that Mrs. Theresa Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens," who is more than seventy years of age and in delicate health, is living in extreme want. Mrs. Black is the widow of the late English Vice-Consul at Missolonghi, Greece.

IN Arkansas a man was sentenced to be hanged, but all the carpenters in the neighborhood refused to build the scaffold. As the condemned man himself was a carpenter by trade, the sheriff tried to induce him to put up a scaffold, but he steadfastly declared that he'd be hanged if he did.

ON Saturday while ex-Governor Curtin was at Bellefonte, Pa., a soldier called on him, and extending his hand said:

"How are you, Governor? Do you recollect who presented our regiment with that flag?"

"Yes," replied the Governor, "I recollect it."

"Well, now, Governor, I want to tell you that Gen. Hartranft never allowed that flag to trail in the dust, and he is bound to be elected Governor of this State."

Curtin replied: "All right; I have nothing to say against General Hartranft."

REV. WESLEY RECTOR, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing in Fremont, Clark Co., died, last Thursday, under singular circumstances. He was lying low with typhoid fever. On the night of his death two ladies were watching with him. He arose, saying he wanted to go out. They remonstrated and retired from the room, not thinking he would go out, but, on their return in a few minutes, found him gone. He was found dead, lying near a pair of bars he had let down and passed through, near the house, having nothing on but his night-dress. He had wandered out in his delirium. He was to have been married shortly to a very estimable lady.

AT Pontrew-y-nydd, in Wales, Mr. Nathaniel Rosser got into an altercation with Mr. Morgan Evans concerning the correct orthography of Llyynnggffwwdvaur, a Welsh village. Evans maintaining that the fourteenth letter was "d," while Rosser "y averred that it was "v." They fought wordily for a long time, each unable to convince the other of error; at last Rosser became so greatly exasperated by his opponent's obstinacy and stupidity that he procured some hot lime and rubbed it into Mr. Evans' eyes, for which unfair mode of argumentation he now lies in jail, awaiting the issue of his applying lime to a man's eyes for spelling Llyynnggffwwdvaur Llyynnggffwwddaur.

MRS. FAIR'S re-appearance in the court room was a welcome sight to the sensation lovers. At her last attendance she was dressed in deep black throughout—dress, hat, veil and gloves—in strange contrast to the marble whiteness of her face and the golden curls which floated down through her sombre habiliments. She looked sad and depressed, and kept her face behind the folds of her veil, and averted from the gaze of the curious crowd. Only once did she smile, and then it was but a mournful flicker that soon died away. Sitting near her was an older lady, also looking grief-laden and dejected. This was the mother of Mrs. Fair. She had come into Court before her daughter. When the latter entered she did not notice her. Neither spoke to the other, and both sat apart silent and alone.

DURING a class meeting held several years since by the Methodist brethren of a Southern village Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there an old man, notorious for his endeavor to serve God on the Sabbath and Satan the rest of the week, he said: "Well, Brother Dick, I am glad to see you here. Havn't stole any turkeys since I saw you last, Brother Dick?" "No, no, Brudder Jones, no turkeys." "Nor any chicken, Brother Dick?" "No, no, Brudder Jones, no chickens." "Thank the Lord, Brother Dick! That's doing well, my brother!" said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief, "Ef he'd said ducks he'd a had me."

ONE of our benevolent old ladies is not satisfied with alone comfortably clothing the objects of her philanthropy, but perseveres in taking an interest in them after that. Wherever she meets them she is ready to make some pertinent and pleasant remark, such as, "Why, what a nice comfortable dress that is, Miss Perkins' makes you," or "Mercy me! how good Uncle Daniel's breeches fit you," or something else of a like friendly and considerate nature, which is always keenly appreciated by the recipient, and sometimes by listeners. Saturday evening a chirk young Miss escorted by her gallant through the crowd of Main street caught the eye of the old lady, and her delighted voice sounded above the noises of the street as she cried: "Why, gracious goodness, Almira Ann Boardman! poor dead Miss Pinkney's basque sets almost as snug to you as if it had been made for you." And the old lady rubbed her nose very pleasantly, while Miss Boardman turned back with suppressed gratitude.—*Danbury Press.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CHOICE OF THE NATION.

BY HORACE B. DURANT.

O, Grant is the choice of the nation,
Despite what the "Soreheads" may say;
We'll elect him, though every relation
He has, were in office to-day.
He's as safe as the weather cock, Greeley—
That spiritual skeptic, we think,
Though he may not as have told us so freely,
What he knows about farming—in ink.

Cincinnati has held its Convention—
'Twas truly a funny affair,
That would puzzle e'en Satan to mention—
Both "Ku-Klux" and "Sorehead" were there.
Each was anxious to swallow the other,
With a great deal of hypocrite cant;
So the Ass swore the Serpent his brother,
And pledged—*sang thing to beat Grant.*

Charles Sumner, who scoffs at the Bible,
Because 'twas not made by himself,
Has uttered his puerile libel,
And finally gone to his shelf;
His rhetoric, his bombast, and nonsense,
Scarce any will listen or read;
With his pompous concerits he has gone hence,
To Tammany, Greeley and Tweed.

'Tis at most a contemptible faction—
But a zealous and hungering crew,
That now leads the old foe into action,
And plots Democracy through;
'Tis a few that are whining for power,
Which Grant has refused to bestow,
That go begging it now, as they cower
At the feet of their treacherous foe.

Say, Soldiers, who fought the hard battle,
For the triumph of freedom and right,
Who have listened to the iron hail *rattle*,
In the thunder of many a fight;
Say, would ye clasp hands with that number,
Who speak lightly of all ye have done?
For yourselves, and your comrades who slumber,
Hold fast to the prize ye have won.

Not for men, but for principles rally—
'Tis a cause too momentous to yield;
Let the foe and his liberal ally,
Be driven in rent from the field;
For Grant is the choice of the nation;
Despite what the "Soreheads" may say;
We will elect him, though every relation
He has, were in office to-day.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1872.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SILVER WEDDING.

A Peculiar Celebration—A Brilliant Programme—The Past and the Present of Plymouth and its Pastor.

From the New York Herald of Monday:

The custom of celebrating the silver weddings of men and women is common enough not to require any special notice, but the commemoration of the wedding of a minister to his church is an event rarely if ever heard of. Such a commemoration is, however, to take place in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, during the second week of October, and due preparations are being made to insure a brilliant beginning, continuance and ending to it. Twenty-five years ago, that is to say in October, 1847, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, then a rough country diamond, came from the West to take charge of the little church then organized by twenty-one members in Brooklyn. He brought nothing with him—as he himself declared on an anniversary occasion a few years ago—but his horse and bridle and saddle-bags. But he had beneath his outward seeming an intense love for truth and justice and an equally intense hatred of injustice, falsehood and oppression. The slave power was then spreading itself, and he shot at it every time it showed its head, and he never once missed his mark. He had too much faith in God and in revealed religion and too much native common sense to believe that God could smite and approve such a system of iniquity as American slavery. And hence he denounced it unsparingly, and he lived to see its bloody downfall and to

PREACH ITS FUNERAL SERMON

at the raising of the old flag over Sumter at the close of the war.

But naturally enough Mr. Beecher had among his own church people and congregation some who argued the divinity of the slave abomination from its steady expansion and who feared that some misfortune would overtake the church or the minister that should utter a word of protest or denunciation against it. Hence they tried to persuade Mr. Beecher to put up life-sword within its sheath or to strike in some other direction. But he quickly settled the question by telling them that unless he could preach the truth of the Lord as he understood it he was ready to take his saddle-bags, mount his horse, and ride straight away to the backwoods from whence he came. Nature and grace had endued to give him independence enough to refuse any compromise with sin. He held his ground and triumphed, and an heavier cannon was fired during the war on either side than was fired by Mr. Beecher from Plymouth pulpit. The south heard the reverberations, and often felt the shock, and the Hotspurs tried to spike the gun and pick off the gunner. But both still exist and in a few days a fitting

MEMORIAL OF THOSE EARLY TIMES

will be given to the church and to the public. In July last a committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the occasion. This committee has announced its programme, which comprises a morning prayer meeting from eight to nine o'clock on each of the days appointed for the commemorative exercises, beginning on Tuesday, October 8, to be conducted by Mr. Beecher. In the afternoon of that day there is to be a gathering of the Sunday School children connected with Plymouth church, the Bethel and Navy Yard Missions, numbering altogether about 2,100 in Plymouth church. In the evening of October 8 there will be a reunion of all the officers, teachers, &c., who are now or have ever been connected with these Sunday schools. On Wednesday evening, October 9, there will be a reunion of present and former members, and on Thursday evening, October 10th, a historical meeting will be held, at which addresses will be delivered by Mr. Beecher, Rev. Dr. E. S. Storrs, Dr. Buddington and others, and each day a final prayer and conference meeting will be held, after which the Lord's Supper will be administered, and suitable words of parting spoken. To accommodate persons residing at a distance,

A PLAIN LUNCH WILL BE PROVIDED

in the church every day. The church and Sunday school rooms will be garlanded and decorated with flowers, and the choicest music will be rendered. The admission to all those services will be by tickets, which are given only to members or ex-members, as above, and to pastors and duly accredited delegates from other Congregational churches in Brooklyn and New York, who are invited to participate. The membership of Plymouth church is 3,300—so that were the church capable of open to the aerial Affections of the Throat, Nose or Bronchial Tubes treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Debility and Impotency, as result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, in which peculiar some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, Nervous Trembling, Dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, love of solitude, sexual power, rendering marriage improper and the relating to the above sent for two stamps. Consultation free. It is self-evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians know-ing this, recommend patients in his case. Medicines sent everywhere.

Office Hours, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Sundays, 10 to 2 P.M.

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Address Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FOR SHERIFF,

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock. And from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
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A NEW CURE.

The following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

DR. KEYSER: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest, that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with, I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh, have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

Dr. Keyser's consulting office in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1872.

The trouble which has been annoying the banking institutions during the past fortnight in regard to the call for statements has been at last relieved. From confidential information received from a special correspondent, the fact may be announced that the statements will be, if not already done, called for up to the close of business on saturday, September 28th. The grip which has been tightening upon money matters for some time past must now, if the want of calling for statements be the correct or main cause for it, as has been alleged by many prominent financial men, relax, and the community may look for some little change at least for the better in the way of discounts for some time to come. That the people of Pittsburgh are really sound is a fact that needs no confirmation in the way of any evidence save that already produced during the past few days, which has witnessed as close a money market as has been seen since the close of the war. Payments were never met so promptly, and protests, accordingly to the amount of business, so few as at the present time. And now, if the information conveyed to the reader above be correct, what is the duly of the national banks in the premises? It might be not to come forward at once with a liberal hand, let out all the funds that they can with propriety spare, and thus remedy any damage that the stringency of the past week has caused, prevent any trouble in the immediate future, and any cessation in the activity of the fall trade, which is now here, or promises to come.

The condition of the money markets in other cities is improving, and money appears to become plentier.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	114¼
Bonds—1881 ..... bid	114
" (coupons)	115¾
6-20— 1862	116
" 1864	116
" 1865	116
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868 ..... bid	114
10-40s	108½
" (coupons)	108¾
Currency 6's	111¾

RAILWAYS

New York Central	92¾
Erie	48
Harlem	110¾
Michigan Southern	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾
Rock Island	110¾
North Western, Common	71
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	70¾
Adams Express	62¾
American Express	68
Pacific Mail	76¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	77
Reading R. R.	56
United Co.'s New Jersey	123¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	84½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	68¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's ..... bid	93
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, October 2, 1872.

Money active and stringent at from 1-32 and interest to 3-16 per cent. The extra purchase of bonds by the Government eased rates temporarily, but the demand continued to the close. Sterling dull. Gold opened at 114¼, but on the announcement of the large purchase of bonds by the Treasury the price fell to 113¾, and afterward rallied to the opening price. The corner in cash gold was broken, the loan rate falling to that after having been raised to 6 to 7 per cent. Clearances $91,000,000. Treasury disbursements $69,000. Governments buoyant and ⅛@¼ higher. Secretary Boutwell accepted three millions, or all offered except $168,000, at 113 49-100@113 25-100, payment to be made in legal tenders. In the stock market Pacific Mail and Western Union absorbed attention, with enormous transactions in each. The former is subject to clique movements, while the latter is strong and higher on rumors of the forthcoming 4 per cent. dividend. Hartford & Erie was active, rising 1 per cent. on a rumor that the Erie and New York Central were fighting for its control. The general market was dull and the whole market weak, with some pressure to sell, especially Vanderbilt shares. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway for September were $118,010. Since the admission to the Stock Exchange of this company's first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds the dealings in them have been active.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81, Coupons 115¾; 5-20s '62, 116 bid; do '64, 116 bid; do '65, 116 bid; do '65, new, 114¾ bid; do '67, 115¾ bid; 115¾ bid; do '68, coupons, 114¾ bid; 10-40s do 108¾@108¾ bid; currency 6s, 111¾ bid; new 5 per cents, 110¾@111.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessees, 75¾; do new, 72¾; South Carolina, July 23¾; South Carolina, April 24; Missouri 6s, 92; Union Pacific, Income Bonds, 78.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Adams Express, 92; Fargo Express, 68½; American Merchants' Express, 48; United States Express, 47½; Pacific Mail, 76¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie 48; Harlem 110¾; Michigan Southern, 87½; Northern Pacific, 38½; Illinois Central, 128; Quicksilver, 40; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; North Western and Chicago, 71; do preferred, 86¼; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 74½; Toledo & Wabash, 48½; Ft. Wayne, 92¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 33 Sales.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1872.

The arrivals thus far have been large, which is evident from the fact that the pens at noon today were all full; of course, a large proportion of the cattle are billed through, but the supply on sale is full and largely in excess of the demand; there is perhaps an average attendance of buyers, but they are all "bearish," especially those who buy for Philadelphia and New York, and, therefore, the prospects for sellers, particularly those who have common, half fatted stock, are not very encouraging. The quality, as a rule, is again common, unusually so, the great bulk of the offerings consisting of old cows, rough stags, and thinnish steers, and while prices are lower for all grades, the depreciation in the latter, as might be expected, was greater than in the better grades; the eastern market continue hard, being overstocked, and until there is an improvement there we need expect none here, as we are dependent mainly on eastern buyers for trade. There were quite a number of dealers in attendance from Lancaster and other adjoining counties in the eastern part of the State, and but for them, common cattle would have been still worse, as there were but very few other buyers for that grade of cattle to be found. However, the indications at this writing are that low grade stock cannot be disposed of without a loss to the western shipper, and we do not expect to see any decided change for the better until good steers can be had. The importance of holding back their half fatted and green stock until it gets into better condition for beef.

Prime extra shipping steers, 1,300@1,400 lbs, may be quoted at 6,50@7 cts; we are cognizant of several lot of prime Southern Ohio steers having changed hands at $6,75@6,80; good 1,100@1,200 average v, $5,75@6,25. Rough stock, such as stags and old cows, @4 cts; bulls, 2¼@3 cts. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the operations thus far have been very limited and confined mainly to the lower grades. Following is a full report of the sales up to noon to-day:

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
16	10,210	5 87	15	16,190	5 00
34	39,590	5 40	17	15,360	4 00
18	19,480	4 50	19	13,350	4 00
Hazelwood & B sold:					
6	6,550	6 40	3	3,130	5 75
3	3,250	5 45	3	2,900	3 00
Holmes L & Co., sold:					
20	19,240	4 45	21	16,370	3 87
21	12,560	3 70	18	19,930	5 30
9	9,960	5 25	2	2,150	4 00
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
22	20,180	4 00	19	16,620	3 87
5	5,490	5 40	2	1,640	4 50
Sadler, H & Co. sold:					
5	4,310	5 00	6	5,790	2 87
19	20,630	5 20	17	16,219	4 00
4	4,220	3 00	25	17,590	3 25
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.					
Ault to : elker,			2	2,040	5 25
Marvin b. Guckenheimer,			1	1,240	3 00
Morris to Jarr,			8,18	14,380	5 75
C. Ault to Jas. Ault,			11	8,360	4 00
C. Ault to Jas. Ault,			1	970	3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals thus far have been fair and as a rule common in point of quality; hence, the better grades are selling readily and at slightly improved prices, while the lower grades are dragging though as compared with last week, with out quotable change in prices. We can report sales of several lots of prime (fine wool) sheep weighing from 90 to 95 lbs. at 5¾@6 cts, and some few lots of "picked" brought a fraction more. Coarse wool sheep may be quoted at ¼ to ⅝c below above quotations, according to quality and condition. Lambs are in better demand and higher ranging from 5 to 7 cts.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
100	5,570	5 50	177	16,010	5 45
95	9,425	5 25	105	8,171	5 00
Hazelwood & B. sold:					
185	17,120	6 00	104 lms	6,700	7 00
43	6,970	5 00			
Holmes, L. & Co. sold:					
97	9,050	5 75	129	per head	2 00
100	7,770	5 50	211	16,400	5 45
93	per head	$2 65	40	3,510	5 00
92	8,520	6 00	183	15,400	5 15
71	6,070	5 20	121	9,920	5 00
500	53,560	5 55	57	4,960	5 65
22	1,190	5 75	77	5,280	5 25
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
417	36,060	5 80	24 lms	2,000	6 20
Smith, Watson & B. sold:					
67	4,660	6 50	250	20,790	5 40
109	8,280	5 20	85 lms	5,290	9 75
103	7,200	4 60	112	per head	$1 75
100	7,750	4 50	51	5,450	5 70
156	per head	$1 40	14	1,140	5 00
Sad er, H. & Co. sold:					
172	13 470	5 00	172	16,900	5 75
184	15,780	4 20	98	8,810	4 65
77	7,540	5 65	104	7,920	5 07
107	7,750	4 75			
Geo. Perritte sold:					
157	12,140	5 10	40	2,320	5 62

HOGS.

The arrivals thus far have been fair and the market is fairly active for the best grades are a shade lower than on Saturday and Monday, however, all the different grades seem to be picked up on arrival; henge there is no accumulation, and the indications are that prices will not go any lower during the balance of the week, unless there should be increased arrivals, which is not probable. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 5,60@5,65; medium to good, $5,45@5,50. Yorkers have undergone little or no change for some time past, ranging from $4,60@4,90 according to quality.

In a few days more the packing season will open up in the west and this leads some well informed operators to predict that prices, especially for good corn fed hogs, will go no lower, during the next sixty days.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
57	12,130	4 90	91	17,420	5 00
16	4,090	5 10	59	12,800	4 80
39	9,180	4 80	80	12,210	5 05
29	6,800	4 85	77	23,200	5 25
56	11,840	4 85	100	21,400	4 85
23	6,060	5 50	74	19,080	4 85
69	19,920	5 30	48	12,400	5 40
74	7,800	4 70	88	21,790	4 90
111	22,960	4 95	39	9,240	5 20
84	14,800	4 90	91	22,880	5 65
41	9,530	4 85			
Holmes, L & Co. sold:					
107	21,270	4 65	164	44,570	5 80
99	21,320	5 70	395	110,120	4 75
75	22,330	5 80	126	24,860	4 80
101	23-910	4 80	71	22,660	5 25
82	22,900	5 65	62	14,760	4 90
81	21,190	4 95	94	19,680	4 95
84	22,620	5 25	108	22,230	4 85
55	14,760	5 80	56	10,950	4 95
Smith, Watson & B. sold:					
25	6,900	5 50	57	15,220	5 70
117	43,460	5 80	21	5,320	4 60
38	8,580	5 25	27	5,690	5 20
72	26,850	4 80	24	4,900	4 45
52	11,280	4 90	35	10,130	4 90
61	14,120	4 90	20	3,100	4 75
108	26,020	4 90	83	19,060	5 00
95	27,180	5 50	54	13,630	5 40
Sadler, H & Co. sold:					
90	25,540	5 70	29	8,660	5 15
57	15,340	4 70	50	11,740	5 00
48	9,790	4 80	50	18,180	5 25
49	8,160	4 90	104	17,450	5 40
100	24,760	5 90	31	6,350	4 70

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1872.

Refined continues to advance steadily; it is reported as having sold to-day at 25¾ for near delivery, an advance of 1¾ cts per gallon during the past 48 hours. Crude is also very stiff and prices are still tending upward; sales at Parker to-day at $4 per bbl, and at the close it was reported that $4,10 was demanded—equal to about 10¾ cts per gallon here.

Oil Barrels firm, but unchanged; city barrels $1,95 bid, $2 asked; country, $1,90@1,95.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works 950 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 726 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 1152 bbls to Logan B. & Co., Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co. 298 bbls to Logan Bros Co. Philadelphia.
Standard, Oil Co., 878 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1102 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Co., 830 bbls to Tack Bros. Philadelphia.
Total 5936

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Crystal O W, acct. Joseph Bushnell	240
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson	320
Fairview O W, acct. Hutchinson	242
Radiant O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	450
Citizen O W, acct. Hutchinson & S.	376
Citizen's O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	444
Total	2982

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloome.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Caughey & H.	7	Nimick & Co.	8
Byers, McC. Co.	2	Paul Jones & Co.	1
J. Reamer	2	W Rea	1
Brown & Co.	1	Reese G & Co.	5
Schoenberger R & Co.	2	McIntosh N & Co.	2
Total			31

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	25	Shoenberger B & Co.	2
Pgh. Bolt Co.	2	J Moorhead	3
Nimick & Co.	1		
Total			33

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P	1	McKnight P & Co.	1
Byers, McC & Co.	3	W Smith	1
Isabella Furnace	3		
Total			11

Cincinnati Iron Market.

The market is steady for pig iron, with a good demand and a moderate supply. Malleable iron is dull, without change in prices. We quote: Pig iron—Hot blast—No. 1 charcoal foundry per ton, $35,00@39,00; No. 2 do, $56,00@57,00; forge, $52,50@53,00; Cold blast—Charcoal, $60,00@62,00; do car wheel, $60,00@65,00. Hot blast stone coal—No. foundry, $38,00; No. 2 do, $35,00@36,00; forge, $30,00@32,00; blooms $120,00@125,00. Scrap iron—Wrought, 1¼@ 1¾c; do cast, 2@2¼c; manufactured flat round and square bar, boiled, 5 2-10 c; do charcoal, 6 4-10c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 2—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92⅞. American securities; nothing doing; prices nominal; 5-20's '65, 93⅜; 5-20's '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 88¾; new 5's, 89¼; Erie, 38¼. Linseed oil 36s. 10d. Turpentine 43s. 6d @44s.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—Consols 93⅛.

PARIS, Obtober 2.—Rentes 52f. 1c.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 9¼@9⅝d; middling Orleans 9¾@10d; sales 18,000 bales; speculations and export 3,000. Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 52s 6d. Corn 30s 3d. Lard steady. Cheese 67s. Tallow 44s 3d.

ANTWERP, October 2.—Petroleum: refined quiet; 51¾f.

New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Cotton advanced; fair spinning demand; middling upland, 18¾c; sales, futures, of 18,200 bales, October 18 3-16@ 18 5-16c; November, 18⅝@18⅝c; December, 18 7-16@18 9-16c; January, 19@19 1-16c; February, 19 7-16@19 9-16c; March, 19 15-16@20c; April, 20 7-16@20⅝c; May, 20 15-16@21c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine Western and State, $6,10@6,60; good to choice, $7,55@8,30; white wheat extra, $8,30@9,65; St. Louis, $7,50@ 10,00; flour a shade lower. Corn 1@2c better; 54,30. Whisky active and steady at 92c. Wheat steady; shade lower; No. 3 spring Chicago $1,45@1,47; No. 2 do $1,50@1,51; choice No. 2 Milwaukee $1,53. Corn lower; export 2c; fair to fair demands of the trade for which he is intended, viz: the Cincinnati & St. Louis Express Line.

—The engines of the Clifton, which steamer was burnt at the Cincinnati wharf several years ago, will be placed in Capt. Geo. Pegram's new iron hull towboat, now being built by Alex. Swift & Co. They have 21 inch cylinders, 7 foot stroke.

—Thomas Calhoun, Willis Steckfiale, John N. Bofinger, and D. R. Powell, of St. Louis, owners of the steamer Glencoe, have sold their entire interests to the Glencoe Transportation Company, for $80,000.

—All the obstructions under the 400 feet span of the Newport bridge have been removed; the crane boat is gone, and the signals have been removed.

—Capt. George Pegram and John Bofinger are negotiating for the purchase of the Umpire, at $6,000, to be used in discharging their upper Red River contract.

—The steamer Katie, just out for the season, made the trip from the head of canal street, New Orleans, to Carrolton in thirty minutes and a half Wednesday evening.

—The Louisville *Commercial* gravely states that the steamer Belfast was sold at Cairo to St. Louis, on her last trip, on one wheel." That's astonishing for a sternwheel steamboat.

—There is no boat now running on the Upper Tennessee, the Mary Kate having laid up at Chattanooga. A rise is wanted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city or advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, pains in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which spells the victim for business or marriage, has unfortunately caused consternation in many families. Single and married ladies, call.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities arising from abuse and indiscretion. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they have been compelled to increase their facilities for the transaction of business, and have removed their office to this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of lectures delivered at 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated by numerous interesting cases in actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Address, as above,

DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the Pittsburgh Medical Institute, No. 276 Penn second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorhœa, or seminal weakness, impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in manhood years, and which produce the following effects, as confusion, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, consumption, loss of power, aversion to society, loss of memory, loss of hope, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the lowest rates. A medical book relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietor have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to hundreds all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter who has failed to cure you, consult us, for we are curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you so, and will not take your money and trifle with you by other physicians.

Patients at a distance by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address

GERALD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 272 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

au14:w83

SYPHILIS DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel, Penn street, for cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has helpless in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

Pamphlets, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours—From 10 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

FOR MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment, Books and private remedies. Boths for self-cure sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. au10:w85-D28

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER,
293 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STAINED GLASS.

MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enamelled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, &c.

No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.—FRED. ALTVATER, LATE of the firm of Altvater & Co., Stone Contractor, has moved to his stone Yard and Sedgwick Mill on corner of Juniata and Sedgwick streets, Allegheny City, and from this place he is in business and has increased the capacity of his Stone Yard and Mill in order to meet the demands of his customers. He is now prepared to do all kinds of Masonry, Cellar, Rail road Masonry, &c., on short notice and with dispatch Office on premises. 8:73

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 2.—1 car staves, G Schmidt; 2 do f wood, M B Sugdam; 2 do wheat Gilmore & Co; 5 rolls leather, Graham & Robinson ware, S Drum & Son; 12 cks 3 lbs cheese, I Oseph; 5 do brandy, M Grogan; 8 do do, 2 do gin, E Carson; 8 bales b corn, W Mardorf; 8 g hides, Lappe & Co; 12 pkgs tobacco, W H Parker; 1 bbl lumber, W McQuewan; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 5 pkgs butter, 2 bxs eggs, G McFerron; 1 car wheat, Clark & S; 2 do oats Adams & K; 50 bls flour, Jones; 3 cars bbs, B D Moore; 100 bbs to Watt L & Co; 2 tubs cheese, Head C & Co; 8 bxs do, F Jones; lot chairs; J Kinworthy; 5 crts grapes, Steel & Co; 2 cars steel, Hussey W & Co; 100 sks oats, D Wallace; 2 cars clay, Park Bro & Co; 25 cse matches, Dilworth Bro; 18 bls oil, G G Pennock; 1 car clay, Anderson & W; 1 car s iron, Maloney & L; 56 p bds, Lewis O & P; 120 chair, A Mullkin & Co; 1 cse cigars, Arbuckle & Co; 2 do do, J Arbuckle.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. October 2.—1 car s iron, Maloy & L; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 steam pump, W H Cluley; 20 bxs crackers, Kramer & V; 10 bbls spirits, John McCullough; 25 120 hops, T C Jenkins; 2 bbls spirits, F Kaiser; 5 cases b powder, F W Jenkins; 25 bxs soap, Haworth & D; 5 bdls hooks, J P Dean; 4 bdls do, Logan G & Co; 3 do do, Young & K; 1 metal wheel, Wm. Anderson; 44 bdls paper, T & Johnston; 260 bgs barley, Myers & Co; 50 bbls oil, Paine A & Co; 16 bxs soap, 4 do candles, Johnson & Co; 30 pails tobacco, S F Shriver & Co; 50 do do, J Fullerton & S; 37 bxs glass, Gallinger & Co; 96 bbls do, Lippincott & Bro; 2 bales yarn, Jos Horne; 171 sks wheat, 234 do oats, Scott & G; 15 bxs soap, Voigt & McG; 39 bdls g hides, Wm Flaccus; 18 cork stoves, Picher & H; 138 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 21 casks rivets, W F Townsend & Co; 25 bbs in better supply and easier but there is no change in prices, 43 to 45 for mixed to white. Shelled Corn is steady at 57 to 58 for mixed and 60 for prime yellow. Rye is still quoted at 80 to 85. Barley 85 to 90 for fair to good and 93 to 95 for choice.

GROCERIES.—There is a continued good trade in sugars, and prices are firm though not quotably higher. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Rice is reported easier and a shade lower at the seaboard.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12⅝; B, 12¼; Ex. C 12⅝; C, 12; Chespeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11⅝@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 26; loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1.25.

HAY.—Baled is still quotable, on track, at $27 @32, according to quality.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

POTATOES.—Sales of Irish at 70@80 cts per bushel. Sweets unchanged; sales at $3,30@4,50 per bbl. the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

ONIONS.—$3@3,50 per bbl. the ontside figure for prime silver skins.

POULTRY.—Sales of live chickens at 60@75 cents per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 9; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12½; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10¼c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3 ¾@4 cents.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed, $3,75@4 per bushel. Flax Seed $1,80. No price for Clover and no demand for it.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchangedat 93@94cts. in a jobbing way.

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COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 26; loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18;

HOME NEWS.

Painful Accident.

Yesterday afternoon Jacob Westman, an employee at the Allegheny Water Works, was working around the engine when he put his right foot on a slide. In a moment a rod came down, and made a clean cut, severing all the toes of his foot. He was attended by Dr. J. W. Kirker and was subsequently removed to his home in the Second ward.

Stolen Horses Recovered.

On the 18th inst., a couple of valuable horses were stolen from the stable on the premises of Mr. George Ewalt, of Richland township. The Allegheny police were notified of the affair and kept a lookout. Yesterday Chief Clark found the horses near Millvale in a stable, but failed to secure the thief. The animals were returned to their owner.

Pittsburgh Letter Carriers.

Following is a report of the operations of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for the month of September:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Letters	141,102	99,261
Drops	18,260	17,399
Papers	49,500	7,160
Total	198,862	123,820

The last collection from lamp post boxes" made at seven o'clock in the evening.

Odd Fellows.

Grand banquet at Lafayette Hall on Thursday evening, October 3d, 1872, and street parade the following Friday at 2 o'clock.

The procession will form on Canal street and march over the following route: Up Washington to Wylie; up Wylie to Fulton; down Fulton to Pride; down Pride to Fifth avenue; along Fifth avenue to Liberty; along Liberty to Sixth street; down Sixth to Suspension Bridge, and across to Federal street; up Federal to North avenue; along North avenue to Anderson street; down Anderson to bridge, and across to Ninth; up Ninth to Liberty; along Liberty to hall and dismiss.

Fire Last Night.

Last night at ten minutes before twelve o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 53. It was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the lower portion of Louis Sesseman's bath house, No. 10 Diamond street. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss will be about $250. The fire originated from a furnace.

As the Relief Engine was being driven up Diamond street the horses fell over an embankment about twelve feet high and one of them was severely injured. The engine did not go over the embankment.

Letters Held for Postage.

L. H. Adams, Fagundus City, Pa., 1c; T. M. Armstrong, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c. Charles O. Adams, Monongahela City, Pa., 1c; Robert Arthurs, St. Anthems, Connellsville R. R. Pa., 1c, W. H. Bitter, Wheatland Furnace, Pa., 3c; Joseph Bullet, Harmonyville, Pa., 3c; J. C. Christy, Rosston, Pa., 3c; Herman Derset, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Jane Fulton, Monongahela, Pa., 3c; Col. John B. Kupp, Brownsville, Pa., 1c; McKenny Hellbing, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mrs. S. McMains, East Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Jas. Mitchell, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c; Charles W. Owston, Oil City, Pa., 1c; J. T. Peck, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 3c; Isaac Stanifer, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 3c; S. C. Frisby, Port Perry, Pa., 1c; Walker Bros., Oseola, Pa., 1c; Scandl & Burmer, Mansfield, Ohio, 3c; *Weekly Telegraph*, Ashtubula, Ohio, 3c; *Herald*, Somerset, Pa., 3c.

Republican Mass Meeting at Elizabeth.

A Republican mass meeting will be held at Elizabeth on Saturday afternoon and evening next.

Hon. T. J. Bigham, Hon. Robt. McKnight, Hon. Geo. Wilson and J. Vannote, Esq., of the GAZETTE, and others will address the meeting.

Generals Negley and Eakin will also be present.

This is the last grand rally at Elizabeth prior to the Gubernatorial election, and delegations will be in attendance from Westmoreland county, Monongahela City, Buena Vista, McKeesport, Sunny Side, West Elizabeth and other points on the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers.

The various delegations will parade at 1 P. M., and a grand torchlight procession will take place in the evening.

A cordial invitation is extended to all patriotic citizens to participate, ample preparations being made for their entertainment.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A Man Run Over—His Arm Torn Off—Dies in a Few Hours.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West was called on to hold an inquest on the body of John Montgomery, a resident of Millvale, who was found laying on the West Penn Railroad track about one o'clock yesterday, in a dying condition. Montgomery had been participating in the procession, in Allegheny, and having missed the train, started with a companion to walk home. The companion stopped in a saloon to drink, and the deceased started along the track alone. About an hour afterward the man who remained, on arriving between Hare and Willow station, Eighth ward, was surprised at hearing some one call his name several times. He found the poor fellow, Montgomery, lying near the track in a pool of blood. Immediately summoning assistance, the unfortunate man was conveyed to Millvale, but he died shortly afterward. His right arm was torn from the body, merely hanging by a shred of the skin, and he had several other wounds on the head and body. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was about Twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. R. W. Mackey is in the city.

***Mr. Ira B. McVay, the well known banker, has just returned from an extensive California trip. He and his wife have been absent on the tour for several weeks.

***The Wilson Bro's. of Allegheny, the livery men, have purchased the Tiernan property on Stockton Avenue, east of Federal street, for which it is said they paid $6,000.

***Charles F. McKenna, Esq., a promising and rising young member of the legal fraternity of this city, was married to an accomplished young lady of Baltimore, on Tuesday last. Our heartiest wishes go out for the welfare and happiness of our young friend and his bride.

***To Mr. James E. Burns, the popular and enterprising druggist, corner of Sixth street and Penn Avenue, the thanks of the Pittsburgh Grant and Hartranft clubs are due. He saluted them on their return from the Allegheny demonstration on Tuesday evening with a brilliant display of vari-colored lights and in return was saluted and appropriately serenaded by all the delegations. Mr. Burns' public spirit is worthy emulation. He does by deeds what others promise to do by words.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The case against Michael Lofley and Wm. Weaver, for felonious assault and battery, reported yesterday, was concluded. The jury found defendants guilty of unlawfully wounding Martin Noon. The same defendants were charged with feloniously shooting J. Welsh. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed Welsh to pay the costs.

Lofley was also tried on two charges of assault and battery, Mary Noon being prosecutrix in one, and J. E. Welsh prosecutor in the other. The jury acquitted and directed the complainants to pay the cost.

Henry Jacobs was held on a charge of assault. Michael Noon appearing as prosecutor. A verdict of not guilty was rendered. The defendant was directed to pay one-third the costs and the prosecutor two-thirds.

John A. Pearson, colored, was tried on a charge of adultery, preferred by Jackson Blue. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Wm. Dangerfield, charged with keeping a disorderly house. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the costs were equally divided between the defendant and Edward Nau, prosecutor.

Jacob Kampf plead guilty to a charge of bigamy. Sentence deferred.

Trial List for Thursday.

Common wealth vs.	
Catherine Smith.	Mannis Brown.
James Sullivan.	Thos. S. Murray.
Joseph Duffield.	Rachel Smith.
Daniel Thomas.	David Kerr, et al.
August Urbain.	Clara O'Brien.
Margaret Coates.	John T. Holt.
Margaret Brown.	James McAdoo.
Rachel Miller.	Thos. S. Wilson.
Thos. Sparman, et al.	

BREVITIES

....Fifteen foreigners were naturalized in the United States Court yesterday morning.

....Over one thousand four hundred cases were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore last month.

....The Consolidated Gas Company are laying pipe on Water street, prior to the completion of the locust block pavement there.

....Yesterday Chief Clark of Allegheny recovered a silver watch which had been stolen from Mr. Smith on Sheffield street several days ago.

....Messrs. Park Bros. & Co., Black Diamond Steel Works, received the premiums at the Cincinnati Exposition for the best steel plate for boilers and best cast steel.

....The locust block pavement has been put down on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, west of Federal street. This thoroughfare is now one of the best for driving over in the city.

....The Seventh Ward (Pittsburgh) Grant and Wilson Marching Corps turned out over one hundred voters in the grand torchlight procession in Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, all handsomely uniformed, carrying a beautiful silk flag, and presenting a very fine appearance. The members are exerting themselves and propose doing even better on Saturday night at the closing up of the campaign.

....Alderman Logan had before him yesterday Robert Armstrong, charged on oath of John C. Kane, with cruelty to animals, in beating and abusing his horse in a horrible manner. Armstrong was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for court. Also before the same magistrade, James M'Cord, charged with false pretense, on information of Jennie Thompson. It appears that Jennie gave Thompson five dollars, wherewith to rent her a room, and instead of doing so, appropriated the money to his own use. Held to bail for court.

....The Liberal-Democratic demonstration last night in honor of Horace Greeley, "model reformer" from Cincinnati, was a brilliant success—in so far as evidencing the utter want of sympathy felt for the Liberal-Democra ic movement by the Germans hereabouts. There were about two hundred torches in line and the enthusiasm of the people residing on Carson street, was manifested by the slim decoration of *three* houses on the street, from one end to the other. A couple of hundred men listened to the utterances of the speaker, who is considered next to Schurz among the Liberal-Democrats. Yes, it was a brilliant success.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Report of the Controller for the Month of September.

Mr. McGowan, City Controller, furnishs the following statement of the city finances for the month of September:

RECEIPTS.	
Diamond Market	$ 2,228 96
Fifth Ward Market	10 25
Fifth Avenue Market	202 99
Street Engineering	132 03
City Weigh Scales	156 85
Monongahela Wharf	478 36
Interest as Bank Balances	2,294 76
Building Inspection	275 00
City Gauging	165 47
Lot Regulating	13 00
Weighing Coal	13 87
First District Streets per Hunter	58 50
Second District Streets per Jones	42 30
man	260 00
City Tax, 1872	1,305 17
Fire Tax, 1872	476 22
Old City Special Tax, 1872	1,136 10
Business Tax, 1872	107 27
Lawrenceville Special Tax	2,604 12
Water Rents, 1872	4,187 74
Grading and Paving Streets,	88,107 00
Bonds sold, Water Extension Loan	256 50
Vehicle Licenses	342 75
Water Works	196 00
Water Rents, New Buildings	
Temporary Loan to reimburse street and sewer improvement fund	16,000 00
Annual Interest, Water Extension Loan	1,941 18
Total	$125,721 04

EXPENDITURES.	
Interest	$ 41,915 50
Salaries	6,308 31
Printing	1,117 70
Fire Department	6,404 47
Police	11,349 68
Water Works	6,975 00
Streets	7,106 39
Diamond Market	192 36
Fifth Ward Market	26 00
Fifth Avenue Market	120 00
Monongahela Wharf	163 33
Allegheny Wharf	219 58
Contingent	54 06
Finance	162 99
Roads	2,954 18
Surveyors	856 79
Water Extension	35,807 09
Water Bonds, Interest	66,111 00
Street and Sewer Improvement	18,916 00
Total	$209,285 80
Balance in Treasury Aug. 30, 1872	$695,995 75
Receipts for sept. 1872	125,721 04
Total	$821,626 79
Disbursements in September	$209,285 80
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1872	$612,340 95
Deposited in City Depositors	$612,340 95
DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.	
Keystone Bank	$204,113 65
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	204,113 65
Duquesne Bank	204,113 68

A YOUTHFUL TRAVELER.

Romantic History of a Twelve-year Old Boy.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a boy about ten years of age came to the Mayor's office and stated that he was looking for his father who keeps a saloon in this city. He says that his father, whose name is William Albright, formerly lived here, and kept a restaurant, but just where, the boy don't know. About seven years ago, the father sold out here and removed with his family to Washington, D. C. He had been there, keeping a restaurant, about two years, when his wife died. Shortly afterwards he sold out and left the city for Pittsburgh, leaving Charley and an elder brother in Washington. Charley said his father would'nt say good-bye to him on leaving, but bade farewell to his brother. In a few days the brother left to come here to join his father, and Charley was left in Washington alone.

He was placed by the authorities there, in an orphan asylum, where he remained two years. Then he was sent to live with a man on a farm fourteen miles beyond Alexandria. He staid with him three years. Recently the boy became very anxious to see his father, and the gentleman with whom he was living, was willing to let him go, and gave him money to go to Washington. Charles went to that city, thinking that his father might have returned there, or that he might at all events get on the track of him.

He found an old friend of his father's, who told him that last winter he received a letter from Mr. Albright inquiring for Charley, and requesting to have him sent to him. The father was at that time keeping a saloon here, but where the man did not know. About a month after the letter was received, the elder brother visited Washington in search of Charley. The neighbor, however, could give no account of the boy, not knowing where he had gone on leaving the asylum.

The plucky boy determined to walk to Pittsburgh and if possible find his father. He managed to get a ride over a portion of the distance to Baltimore and then through the assistance of the Mayor succeeded in getting a pass to this city. Mayor Blackmore is making inquiries for the lad's father, who is supposed to keep a saloon in the neighborhood of East Liberty.

BUENA VISTA.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Buena Vista in the Fourth Precinct of Elizabeth township, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, 1872. Capt. C. Greenawalt was elected President, Wm. Newland, John Copeland, and Dr. C. Reppert, Vice Presidents, and S. H. Boyd and S. H. Watson, Secretaries. The meeting was ably addressed by H. H. McCormick and John S. Robb, Esqs. The miners of that district will vote solid for Grant and Wilson and Hartranft.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—It is hardly safe to trust ourself to speak a word of praise in behalf of Mr. C. W. Couldock, who is now fulfilling an engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House, for our admiration of the man as an actor and histrionic artist of the highest order might lead us to indulge in extravagant laudations. We cannot refrain from saying, however, that he above all others who grace the American theatrical board, fills the idea of the true actor and faithful interpreter of the emotional feelings of the common human heart. There can be and is no comparison between the acting of Booth, of Forrest, of Jefferson or Adams, and that of Couldock. He monopolizes a school entirely in it is an accomplished master, unequaled, unexcelled. With not the slightest attempt at display, with no outside exertion from the text of his play, he goes through his drama, and by the most careful portraiture of character wins the applause and admiration of his audience. Mr. Couldock in the particular role which he with much ability assumes and sustains, that generally of the old man, the venerable father or husband, we think is without a peer in this country. The person to whom he cannot bring tears may as well close their hearts to all things earthly, for they must be awfully hardened already.

Last evening, on the occasion of his magnificent rendition of "Luke Fielding," there was large attendance, and the beautiful play was most admirably rendered. The support of the excellent stock company which now graces the Opera House was superbly good, and the torching drama proceeded from the rise to the fall of the curtain in an evenness and beauty of detail never before witnessed in this city.

To night Mr. Couldock will appear in two of his very best characters—as Phil. Stapleton, in the great play of "Old Phils' Birthday," and as Milky White. Those of our readers who desire to spend an evening of unalloyed pleasure, should not fail to put in an appearance.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—There was a large audience present at this most popular place of entertainment last night. The bill was a most excellent one. To-night a grand "feast of music and flow of soul" is to be offered. If you want to put in a pleasant evening, do not fail to patronize the American Theatre, formerly the old Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Prof. Wm. Howard Day.

This distinguished orator and scholar, who is to a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, will deliver an address in the Allegheny Diamond, this evening at 7 o'clock. His speech will be principally devoted to a review of the eminent services of Gens. Hartranft, Allen and the Hon. Ulysses Mercur. Prof. Day is editor of *Our National Progress*, and is the official organ of the State Union League and other colored associations whose ramifications extend through the State of Pennsylvania. His paper has wielded a potent influence in behalf of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft and his able editorials have been the means of enlightening a large class of our fellow citizens as to their rights and the allegiance they owe to the Regular Republican Party.

Prof. Day is a magnetic man. His fine orotund voice, uttering words of the most elegant import; his thrilling and impassioned eloquence, electrifies his hearers. His great speech, delivered in the Diamond on the evening of the Soldiers and Sailor's National Convention, two week's ago—held the large political assemblage spell bound. We advise all who can, to go and hear this great orator, who is a noble representative of his race. He will be escorted from the Central Hotel this evening to the Allegheny Diamond by the several clubs. All the colored Republican clubs have been invited, and will join in the ovation in honor of the Howard Boy.

S. A. N.

Mme. S. A. Roller, Milliner, Cloak and Dress Maker, No. 122 East Ohio Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

The premonitory symptoms of the fall trade were never more auspicious than now. This is especially true in millinery and fancy goods. The ladies are all on the *qui vive* for the latest styles, and our leading stores are already active, and the stocks presented are in the main surpassingly rich. Mme. Roller, always a pioneer in introducing the choicest new things of the season, will have her first grand opening on Thursday, October 10th, to which she will be pleased to welcome her numerous patrons. Having purchased a full and complete new stock of goods, she will be able to offer to them probably the finest assortment of new fall styles in bonnets, hats, ribbons, sashes, ties, feathers, flowers and fancy goods to be found in the city. The cloak and dress making department is under the direct supervision of Mme. Roller, who with her obliging and expert assistants, is prepared at short notice to turn out any thing in the cloak and dress line, and guarantees satisfaction to the most fastidious. 6

Kitchen & Beggs, Dealers in Millinery, Straw Goods, Trimmings and Notions, No. 122 Federal Street, Allegheny.

The above firm is now receiving daily all the latest novelties in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c., to which they would respectfully call the attention of their numerous customers. They desire to return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received from the ladies of the city and vicinity and will in the future, as in the past, carry such a stock and sell at such prices as will entitle them to an increase of patronage. They have purchased for the fall trade a large stock of millinery and fancy goods of the finest quality, and will endeavor to retain the name so justly won of selling good goods at low prices. Ladies desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Malaga Grapes, Figs, and other fruits; also Ice Cream of different flavors, Jelly, at Hubley's.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

A Large Demonstration—Address of Hon. R. Stockett Mathews.

The weather last evening was in no way favorable to an out door meeting, but notwithstanding its inclemency, a large company assembled in front of the stand in the First ward, in Diamond square Allegheny, to hear the political issues of the day discussed. The speaker of the evening was Hon. R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore, who was escorted to the stand by the Fourth Ward Club, and the meeting was organized about eight o'clock by the election of the following officers:

President—Hon. S. A. Purviance.

Vice Presidents—James Park, Jr., Geo. D. Ware, B. F. Jones, John Negraw, D. Macferron, Hon. A. P. Callow, John W. Challant, R. Hager, Harry Aigeo, David Miller, G. M. Irwin, James McBrier, Alfred Slagg.

Mr. Purviance upon assuming the position made a few pertinent remarks, after which the Hon. Mr. Mathews was introduced, and made a lengthy and stirring address. In the course of his remarks he reviewed the records of the two parties now before the people—contending that Liberal, Republican-Democracy was only the old rebel Democracy in a new guise—a political whited sepulchre,—and arguing that the real contest, the underlying issues at stake were the same as those which had been first fought for by Republicans at the ballot box, and afterward sustained on the field of battle, and now reaffirmed. His address was a very happy and affective effort, and elicited great enthusiasm.

At its close the meeting adjourned.

During the progress of the meeting an amusing incident occurred which emphatically brought down the house. The speaker, in one of his thrilling appeals, asked if there was a Democrat in the audience? No answer. The query was repeated, and in reply some one said, "Yes, there's one out there," meaning beyond the crowd. "Is there," said the speaker, elevating his voice, "a Democrat out there?" "No, not now," was the response, "he was here but he's been taken to the lock-up."

It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that everybody smiled at that—smiled audibly for several minutes.

DRY GOODS.

Fresh Fall and Winter Stock at M. Mentzer & Son's, No. 91 Market Street.

Among the old, prominent and prosperous business houses of the city, not one is more conspicuous than that of Messrs. Mentzer & Son, No. 94 Market street. It has grown into importance from an humble beginning through the force of good management, fair dealing and reasonable prices, and now occupies no second place among the retail dry goods establishments of the city. Mr. Mentzer, its founder, recently associated with his son in the conduct of the business, and the accession has been prolific of the happiest results, the trade of the house having largely increased, so much so, that it is with difficulty that the large share of patronage directed towards it is accommodated, and taxes the fullest energies of the firm. It has long been an established household fact that the very best goods and very best of bargains can at all times be procured at Mentzers' and economical purchasers invariably take full advantages of the truth, and hence the large business transacted at the house. Mr. Mentzer, Sr., attends to the buying, and having long experience in the trade, knows exactly what best suits the Pittsburgh market, and accordingly makes most judicious selections, and such as cannot fail to afford unlimited choice and satisfaction to all customers. The firm have just laid in a splendid stock of fall and winter goods, to which we especially direct the attention of our lady friends, feeling assured that they will be delighted with an inspection of the beautiful new styles of fabrics introduced this season. The assortment is large and varied, and embraces all lines of goods usually kept in first class dry goods houses, and such great bargains are offered that it is a matter of simple economy to deal there. The most courteous and obliging clerks are always in attendance, and visitors are warmly welcomed whether desiring to make purchases or to look at the goods. We can confidently, from long acquaintance with the Messrs. Mentzer, commend them to our readers as fair dealing, honorable gentlemen, in every way worthy of patronage.

First Opening of Fall and Winter Styles in Millinery Goods.

Having removed from my old stand on Federal street to No. 42, North Diamond, opposite City Hall, three doors from Federal St., Allegheny City, and thoroughly refitted the same, I shall be pleased to welcome my friends and customers at the new rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th, when I propose to give my first opening of the season. I have recently returned from the East, where I purchased a new and complete stock of Fall and Winter styles in Millinery, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, etc., and having engaged competent assistants, am now prepared to furnish my customers with anything in the millinery line, at short notice and guarantee satisfaction. C. Jos.

No. 42 North Diamond
Allegheny City.

Triumphant for Twenty Years.

More than twenty years ago the MUSTANG LINIMENT made its *debut* in the West. Its cures of the various external diseases of horses and cattle, astonished the planters and farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a demand for it sprung up which necessitated its manufacture on an extensive scale. Soon the discovery was made that it was a grand specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, earache, toothache, and other external ailments of mankind. Then it was tried as a healing, pain killing application, in cases of outward injury, such as cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, &c., and was found equally serviceable. The fame of the new remedy for some of the most painful ills that afflict mankind and the lower animals, spread rapidly, and MUSTANG LINIMENT soon took rank in every State and Territory of the Union as a STANDARD CURE. TTH&SS

Commendable Promptness.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction, that we call the attention of our readers and the insuring public, to the following clipped from the Monongahela Valley *Republican*:

To the Editor of the Monongahela *Republican*.—I take this method of thanking the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for their very prompt action in the adjustment of the loss I sustained by fire on the morning of the 20th inst., having this day received from the above Company, a check in full for my loss. I take great pleasure in recommending to the Insurance public, a Company so prompt and fair in its settlements. E. DOWNER.

Monongahela City, Pa. Sept., 24th, 1872.

Brandies for Medicinal Purposes.

Old Tom and Palm Gins,
Pinet Brandy,
Otard Dupuy Brandy.
Burgundy Port,
Madeira and Malaga Wines,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish and Scotch Wiskies.

In quantities to suit purchasers at James K. Lanahan's, No. 335 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Purity always guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

Our Sheriff.

Is he honest, is he capable? Wm. M. Gormly's record answers affirmatively. He has been tried and not found wanting. Merchants, manufacturers, working men, all vote for him. His record is clear.

Mr. James Miller, No. 48 Federal street, Allegheny, has a large assortment of building material on hand, consisting of sewer pipe, fire brick, ground clay, terra cotta work, vitrified stone pipe, chimney tops, flue linings, window caps, cement, the celebrated Calumet sewer pipe, lawn vases, and other material, which he offers at the very lowest rates and in large or small quantities. Contractors will find it to their advantage to purchase at No. 48.

Duff's College—Evening Sessions.

Young men in business cannot spend their evenings to better advantage than by attending the evening sessions of this institution, and there obtain a knowledge of accounts and learn to write a good business hand.

Writing is a specialty, and the teacher is in attendance to instruct in his art. No engraved copy lines are used. T. TH.

Attention Speculators.

There are from 20 to 30 buildings, full-grown vineyards and orchards to be sold at the great auction sale of Messrs. Lee and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. See advertisement in another column of this page.

[Advertisement.]

Tuesday, October 8th,

Vote for Wm. M. Gormly for Sheriff. He is the right man. Honest, upright and not committed to any party, ring or clique.

Home made bread, rolls, tea cakes, soda biscuit, crullers, Mountain and Crescent cake every day, at Hubley's.

Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building lots will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

[Advertisement.]

Tuesday, October 8th,

Vote for Wm. M. Gormly for Sheriff. He is the right man. Honest, upright and not committed to any party, ring or clique.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.
D&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

[Advertisement.]

The Right Man.

One whom all can trust,
WM. M. GORMLY.

Malaga Grapes, first received of the season at J. B. Hubley's, No. 195 Penn Avenue, Library building.

The Best Fine Lining, Sewer Pipe, Fire Tile, Fire Brick and Clay are sold by Reno, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fancy and Plain Chimney tops of the most beautiful designs at Reno's, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

[Advertisement.]

The Right Man.

One whom all can trust,
WM. M. GORMLY.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

The Beaver (round) Cooking Stove is to be had only at Reno's Terra cotta House, 41 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

THE OLD FOUNDRY.

The Iron Building Interest of Pittsburgh.

There are many establishments in our city that stand as connecting links between the dim distant past and the prosperous present, but none that have carried through a long term of years a higher or more reliable reputation than the old Monongahela Foundry, corner of Grant and Water streets. It was established as far back as 1828 and its history has been a component part of that of the whole city; for it steadily marched on improving and enlarging as the town enlarged and grew more important as a manufacturing point. As "Anderson's Foundry" the old establishment has for many long years stood as one of the leading and most conspicuous landmarks in the city and even yet is referred to with much pride by the older portion of our people whose memories of youth are so intimately blended with it. We think we are safe in asserting that to the old Monongahela Foundry, more than to any other rival one in the United States, indeed, it would be no great exaggeration to say in the world, is due the large share of the credit of having iron as a building material, especially for fronts of buildings, introduced so liberally as at present. It was certainly the pioneer in this line of business in Pittsburgh. When even learned builders and close calculating architects were very bitter in their opposition to the adoption in the endless line of iron and with eminent good taste may be called its master. He has recently made very extensive improvements on the foundry, which covers over an acre of ground in the heart of the city, and is now prepared better than ever to fill the orders directed toward the old establishment. He makes a specialty of machinery and bridge castings, although, making all descriptions of light and heavy work from one to one. None but good, practical and experienced mechanics, are found among his large force of employees, and consequently the very best quality of workmanship in every job undertaken by the firm, may confidently be expected. In concluding our brief remarks concerning the time honored old Monongahela foundry, we take pleasure in commending its present proprietor to the patronage of our friends, knowing him to be a most worthy successor to those hitherto who had him associated with them in the conduct of their business.

ROB ROY ON THE ALLEGHENY.

An Old-Fashioned Trip—Voyaging in a Canoe—A Modern "Lady of the Lake"—A Piquant Description.

The lady evidently wields the pen of a ready writer, contributes to *Harper's* for October, this fresh and piquant bit of description of localities somewhat familiar to our readers, that finds an appreciative place in the choice corner of the Magazine, the "Easy chair."

WEST OF PITTSBURGH, July 29, 1872.

DEAR EASY CHAIR—We have been reading about the new fancy for canoes and solitary excursions that has taken possession of a number of the superior sex in New York and elsewhere, and have been wondering why they did not try canoeing long ago, and why they need such expensive boats. Mr. M'Gregor's account of his voyages in Europe is very interesting, and the *Dolly Varden* canoe had a very "nice time;" but I do think that what we people here know about canoeing is quite as interesting and more funny.

"Two years ago my brother went to New York by the Erie Railroad to a place near the source of the Allegheny river, and having bought a canoe of one of the Corn Planter Indians, he made the trip to the mouth of the river, and twenty miles down the Ohio. He did have a most charming time; met with all sorts of comical adventures, and passed through beautiful scenery.

His canoe was only an Indian 'dug-out,' and all the 'traps' he had were his valise, gun, and fishing-tackle; but his account of it is—at least it seems so—as good as other people's.

"All the canoes we have read about cost from one to two hundred dollars, and the owners thereof are supposed to take long trips—say from New York up the Hudson *viâ* Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. Now it seems to me that there are young men who like to canoe (if there is no such verb I make it now), and have not a hundred dollars to spare, nor can be long away from business. For that class would it not be interesting to know that they can buy a canoe for five dollars, paddle included, and make the trip down the river in little over a week? I—said it cost him a about twenty-five dollars to come from New York here, including the canoe, of course. And people have no idea what lovely mountain views there are on that trip, nor what hungry bass can be caught by trolling, nor what nice farm houses are hospitably opened to one for rest and dry the boatman; for he tips out sometimes.

"I have a special interest in the canoe, for I—— was going to take me with him, but I could not go. But I can paddle it, I must tell you that; for I know many men who have tried to paddle it, and straightway tipped themselves out—then voted it a 'most unpleasant' affair. *Scribner's* for August has an article on the canoe, which says that M'Gregor's *Rob Roy* was 'excessively crank.' Crank! Why, that's just the fun of it! Any one can paddle a keel-boat. And the club canoe has a double paddle, so that the boatman can change it from one side of the boat to the other. Any one can do that! But when one can paddle a 'slug-out,' with the paddle on one side alone, and keep the boat straight as an arrow, and at racing speed, why, then, he deserves the name of a voyageur—I was going to say a canoeist; but I will not.

"These last two summers, as soon as I came here from New York, I have gone and looked at the canoe, standing solitary and lone, and longed to get in myself; but this summer I really did get into it alone and paddled it. I wasn't afraid of drowning, for I can swim, but I was afraid of F—— laughing at me. He said watching me from the bank for that purpose. Well, I made it go down stream beautifully, while F—— looked half admiring, half skeptical. Then it occurred to me to turn back. F—— began to get interested, and gave half a dozen directions. But it did not occur to that canoe to turn back. The more I 'angled' the paddle and sculled, the worse it was. Round and round the thing went—for I would not put the paddle on the opposite side—while F—— as a champion of the canoe, kept laughing at me. Oh dear! I did feel so feminine and inferior as I waited up to the landing. And when I did get there F—— humiliating fact—had put the oar on both sides till F—— could reach the chain, when he hauled me in like a trout on a trolling hook.

"I can paddle it all right now; but, you see, my first attempt gave me a great respect for the 'slug-out;' and I do think there is as much enjoyment to be found in a five-dollar canoe as in a two-hundred-dollar canoe-yacht—*a la Scribner*."

[Advertisement.]

Vote for Wm. M. Gormly.

For Sheriff.

All who are opposed to rings and cliques.

Nice Dinners, gotten up in the best manner with all the delicacies of the season, at reasonable prices, may be obtained at J. B. Hubley's, No. 195 Penn Avenue, above Sixth street.

A Fine selection of Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves on hand and for sale at Reno's Sewer Pipe House, 41 Federal Street, Allegheny.

[Advertisement.]

Vote for Wm. M. Gormly.

For Sheriff.

All who are opposed to rings and cliques.

[Advertisement.]

Our Sheriff.

Is he honest, is he capable? Wm. M. Gormly's record answers affirmatively. He has been tried and not found wanting. Merchants, manufacturers, working men, all vote for him. His record is clear.

Prof. Campbell's Select School for Boys, Second floor Savings Bank, No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny, is receiving a liberal share of public patronage. Instruction thorough. Tuition moderate. TTH&S

[Advertisement.]

Freemen of Allegheny County.

To the front, and roll up such a majority as will strike terror to party rings. To do so, vote for Wm. M. Gormly for Sheriff.

Oysters furnished to order in any style desired at Hubley's, Library building.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 2, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., October 2, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES.		
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	2	6	0	0 1
Ft. Benton	1	5	0	0 0
Keokuk	2	11	0	0 0
Cairo	6	5	0	0 1
St. Louis	6	9	0	0 0
Pittsburgh	1	8	0	0 1
Cincinnati	3	11	1	0 0
Louisville	2	6	0	0 1
Vicksburg	2	0	0	0 1
Shreveport	2	3	0	0 2
Nashville	0	11	0	0 0
N. Orleans	13	6	0	0 3

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—River three feet nine inches.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—Arrived.—Northwestern and Bertram, St. Paul; Clinton, Keokuk; Yeager, New Orleans; St. Luke, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Bettie Gilbert, Ohio river. Departed.—Howard and Exporter, New Orleans; Bertram and Northwestern, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis; Alice, Missouri river; New Boston, Keokuk. River about stationary. Clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—Clear and pleasant; river rising slowly. Arrived.—Legal Tender, White river. Departed.—City of Alton, St. Louis; Fort Gibson, Little Rock.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—River: twelve inches in chute; eighteen inches on Portland and Sand Bar canal. The river is the lowest of the season. The Evansville boats cannot reach the Portland wharf, and stop at New Albany.

EVANSVILLE, October 2.—Clear and warm; mercury 15; wind from the South. River fallen three inches. Business: Nashville, to Memphis, at 8 A. M.; Dick Johnson, from the Dry Docks; Ella Hughes, to Owensboro, at 10 A. M.; Fayette, Henderson and return, at 10:30 A. M.; F. P. Gray, to Cairo, at 4 P. M.; B. H. Hunt, to Grand View, at 5.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 2.—Hogs: receipts to-day, 5,900, making total for the week thus far 18,000, against 19,800 last week; market active at $4.75@5.15; sales: 480 Michigan hogs, 190 and 206 lbs at $4.90@5.12½; 902 Ohio hogs, 178 and 261 lbs, at $5@5.15.

BUFFALO, October 2.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 16 cars reported to arrive, 969, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,083, or 299 cars, against 418 last week; market opened more active and strong at 5c off on all grades; attendance good and better feeling prevailing; good cattle had steady sale at a decline; common stock neglected; yards well